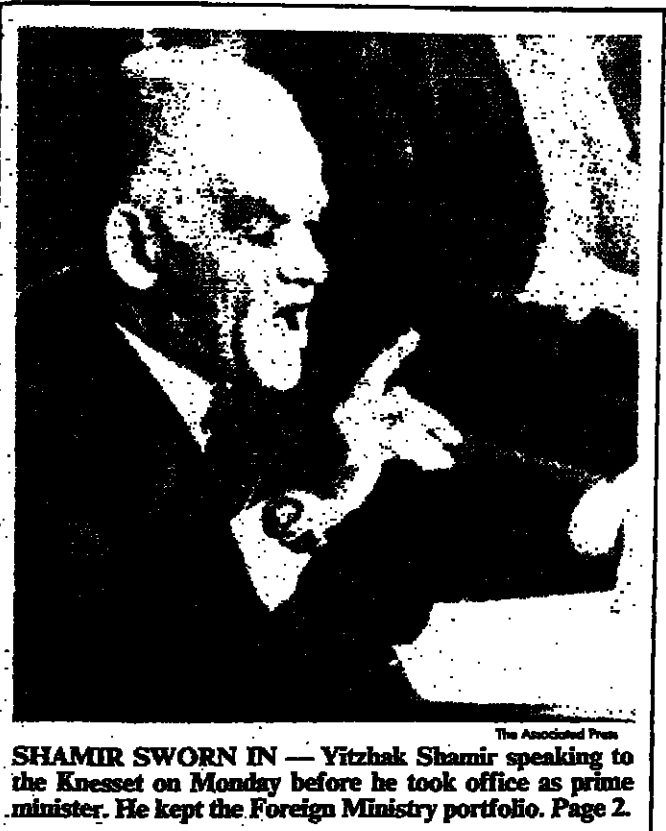


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Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

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SHAMIR SWORN IN — Yitzhak Shamir speaking to the Knesset on Monday before he took office as prime minister. He kept the Foreign Ministry portfolio. Page 2.

EC Halts Farmers' Payments

Aides Fail to Agree On Support System

By Youssef Azmech

Reuters

ATHENS — The European Community commissioner in charge of agriculture Monday ordered a halt to payments of \$360 million due to farmers by the EC because of a cash shortage in the 10-nation group, community diplomats said.

The move was made by Farm Commissioner Paul Dalsager after community figures showed last week it had only \$550 million in the budget to meet commitments to farmers, the diplomats said.

The action to halt the advance payments came as senior Common Market ministers failed to agree at a meeting here on overhauling the farm support system, which has driven the group toward bankruptcy.

The diplomats said the payments withheld had been due to farmers next month. Advances rose last month in spite of earlier optimism that a pickup in world food demand would ease the pressure on community finances.

The European Parliament in Strasbourg is due to debate a supplementary budget Tuesday that would give the community's eight million farmers an extra \$1.6 billion this year. The diplomats said Mr. Dalsager's action was partly meant to demonstrate to the parliament the urgent need for cash and as an act of prudence to preserve funds.

After a morning dominated by wrangling over proposals on how to reduce huge stocks of milk and other dairy products, diplomats said no movement could be seen in members' positions. They said there seemed little prospect of progress at the three-day conference if positions were as hard on other community issues under discussion.

Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe of Britain told the ministers at the end of the morning session that the other questions could not be settled without progress in the talks on controlling farm spending, British sources said. The threat of a British veto was implicit in a reminder from Britain that any deal must be agreed to unanimously, diplomats said.



President Chun was greeted Monday by officials after returning to Seoul from Rangoon.

Genscher to Meet With Gromyko; Will Press Soviet On Missile Issue

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

BOON — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany will meet this weekend in Bonn with his Soviet counterpart, Andrei A. Gromyko, West German officials disclosed Monday.

The Gromyko-Genscher meeting on Saturday and Sunday, coming just as the peace movement begins a week of protests over the stationing of U.S. medium-range missiles in West Germany, is expected to focus on stalled U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva.

The officials said that Mr. Genscher would reiterate to Mr. Gromyko the Bonn government's intention to deploy U.S.-made Pershing-2 missiles in December if there is no breakthrough in the Geneva talks.

The officials said that the meeting had arisen from a Soviet diplomatic initiative after Mr. Gromyko canceled his normal appearance at the United Nations General Assembly last month because of the controversy over the downing of the South Korean airliner.

[The West German government formally announced the Genscher-Gromyko meeting later Monday. Reuters reported in Bonn.]

The two veteran foreign ministers normally meet every year in New York during the UN session.

Mr. Gromyko will travel to the Austrian capital from a meeting of Warsaw Pact foreign ministers in Sofia, and there was speculation in Bonn that he might bring with him refinements of the Soviet negotiating position at Geneva.

Some Western diplomats here said that the timing of the meeting suggested that the Soviet Union might try to fuel the anti-missile demonstrations with fresh accusations of transgression against the United States.

Lately, Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet party leader, has been sharply critical of the Reagan administration's arms policies.

For his own domestic reasons, the diplomats noted, Mr. Genscher has an interest in meeting with Mr. Gromyko — to demonstrate to the West German public that Bonn is continuing a dialogue with Moscow and striving for a Geneva compromise despite the strained state of East-West relations.

The officials emphasized that Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government had consulted with the United States and other Western allies on the Gromyko meeting.

They said that the Reagan administration had no objections to the Vienna talks.

Senior Western diplomats in Bonn, however, were surprised by the news of the meeting, which was disclosed while Mr. Kohl was on a trip to the Middle East.

The fact that Mr. Gromyko singled out Mr. Genscher for consultations appeared to underline the special relationship that Moscow is eager to maintain with Bonn.

Last July, Mr. Kohl traveled to Moscow, becoming the first leader of a NATO country to meet with Mr. Andropov.

For Moscow, one dividend of the Vienna meeting will be to end the virtual diplomatic freeze on high-level East-West contacts — with the exception of the Geneva talks — that has occurred after the shooting down of the South Korean airliner on Sept. 1.

Mr. Gromyko had a chilly meeting with George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, in Madrid on Sept. 8, and then had an equally frosty reception in Paris.

Aquino Panel Majority, Chairman Refuse Posts

By Abby Tan

Washington Post Service

MANILA — Four of the five members of the commission investigating the murder of Benigno S. Aquino Jr. resigned Monday after the new designated chairman refused to accept the post, saying his presence would be only "cosmetic."

The commission disbanded only minutes after it resumed its public hearings, which had been suspended for a month because of suits challenging its legality and impartiality.

Arturo Tolentino, the minister for state for foreign affairs, who was appointed by President Ferdinand E. Marcos to succeed Chief Justice Enrique M. Fernando after he resigned as chairman, said he could not accept the post.

Instead, he proposed that Mr. Marcos scrap the commission and replace it with an independent body of non-governmental and non-political members, possibly created through a presidential decree.

"The president seems receptive to the idea of change," Mr. Tolentino said.

A presidential spokesman said Monday night that Mr. Marcos was considering the suggestion but was reserving action on the commission's resignation.

Mr. Tolentino said: "I had considered carefully whether I could effectively serve public interest as chairman of the commission. My conclusion was that under present circumstances, my designation may only serve as a cosmetic for the commission."

Following Mr. Tolentino's decision, the four retired justices sitting on the commission sent their joint resignation letter to Mr. Marcos. Their announcement was met with prolonged applause from the 300 or more spectators at the hearing.

The only member who did not sign the resignation letter was Filemon Fernandez, an opposition member of the National Assembly from the Puyuan Visaya Party, who said he had been caught by surprise by the developments.

The letter from the four former justices said that the image of the commission for impartiality and capability to deliver justice was in question. "The credibility of the commission is essential," they said, "not only to discharge justice, but more importantly to remove all doubts of society of its sincerity and of the determination of the president and the commission to ascertain the truth of this tragic and unfortunate incident."

The opposition and the Aquino family had refused to participate in the inquiry because they believed that the commission was stacked with Marcos loyalists. One opposition leader, Salvador H. Laurel, commented that the resignation demonstrated "a resolute public opinion." Any inquiry under Mr. Marcos would be whitewash, he said.

The dissolution of the commission was a further setback to government attempts to project its willingness to ferret out the truth about the slaying. Government credibility has been questioned in street riots and demonstrations.

South Korea Launches a Campaign To Blame North for Burma Attack

By William Chapman

Washington Post Service

SEOUL — South Korea launched a campaign Monday to blame North Korean terrorists for the bombing in Rangoon that killed 16 South Koreans. But officials admitted that no proof had been obtained.

Officials from President Chun Doo Hwan on down claimed that the bombing was an attempt on his life and cited earlier attacks allegedly made by the North Koreans.

There was no official response from North Korea. A statement on Pyongyang radio said Mr. Chun had been "greeted with a strong bomb explosion" in Rangoon and had returned to Seoul "terror-stricken."

Four cabinet members and two presidential aides were among the South Koreans killed Sunday in Rangoon shortly before Mr. Chun arrived for a ceremony at a Burmese national monument. The explosion also killed three Burmese journalists.

Anti-North Korean rallies were held in several South Korean cities Monday afternoon. Demonstrations were illegal in South Korea and usually take place only with implicit government approval.

Mr. Chun, returning from Burma early Monday morning, said the bombing was a "premeditated plot" on his life and added "we will not be the only ones who point to the North Korean Communists" as the "perpetrators of the brutal crime to harm me as the head of state of the republic."

Later, government officials acknowledged that no proof of North Korean involvement had been found.

"We are not talking from evidence but from past records of the North Korean conspiracy," said Choi Tae Soon, director of the Korean Overseas Information Service. He cited as the most recent conspiracy a plot uncovered by Canadian police to kill Mr. Chun during a state visit last year.

Among the most important officials killed were Foreign Minister Lee Bum Suk, Deputy Prime Minister So Suk Chun, Hahn Pyung Choon, chief presidential secretary, and Kim Jae Ik, a senior economic adviser.

The dead and 15 wounded South Koreans were to be returned aboard special chartered airplanes. A major funeral was planned Thursday in Seoul.

Seoul appeared normal Monday and the only outward signs of the incident were flags being flown at half-staff and an unusual number of policemen assigned to hotels and public buildings.

Troops and police forces were on an "emergency alert" and the Korean-U.S. military command announced it was increasing the readiness of air defense and surveillance forces.

There was no official South Korean version of the details of the bombing, but Seoul's major newspapers gave lengthy reports from witnesses.

They said the South Korean delegation accompanying Mr. Chun had lined up inside a wooden pavilion in Burma's national cemetery (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

EMPLOYMENT
GENERAL POSITION
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TECHNICAL
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MARKETING
OPERATIONS
RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT
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OTHER

NEWS ANALYSIS

He said Mr. Watt would continue to serve until a successor was named.

Public and congressional reaction to Mr. Watt's now-infamous remark characterizing the balance on a coal advisory committee was only the final weight that tipped the scales. That comment, "I have a black, I have a woman, two Jews and a cripple," like previous unguarded statements about liberals, environmentalists, Indians, Jews and the Beach Boys, was a major embarrassment to the Reagan administration.

But Mr. Watt's substantive policies and his administrative procedures affecting the public lands and resources placed under his stewardship at the Interior Department, along with his aggressive style in carrying out those policies, also generated an erosive tide of ill will against him and the administration he served, a tide that had been rising almost since the day he took office.

Mr. Watt had the support of many, especially in the West and on the Republican right, as an able administrator and successful advocate of developing public resources as an impetus to economic growth. But others opposed those policies. Mr. Watt's spoken misuses notwithstanding.

Public opinion polls showed that many people saw the Reagan administration as hostile to conservation and environmental concerns, with Mr. Watt the symbol of that hostility.

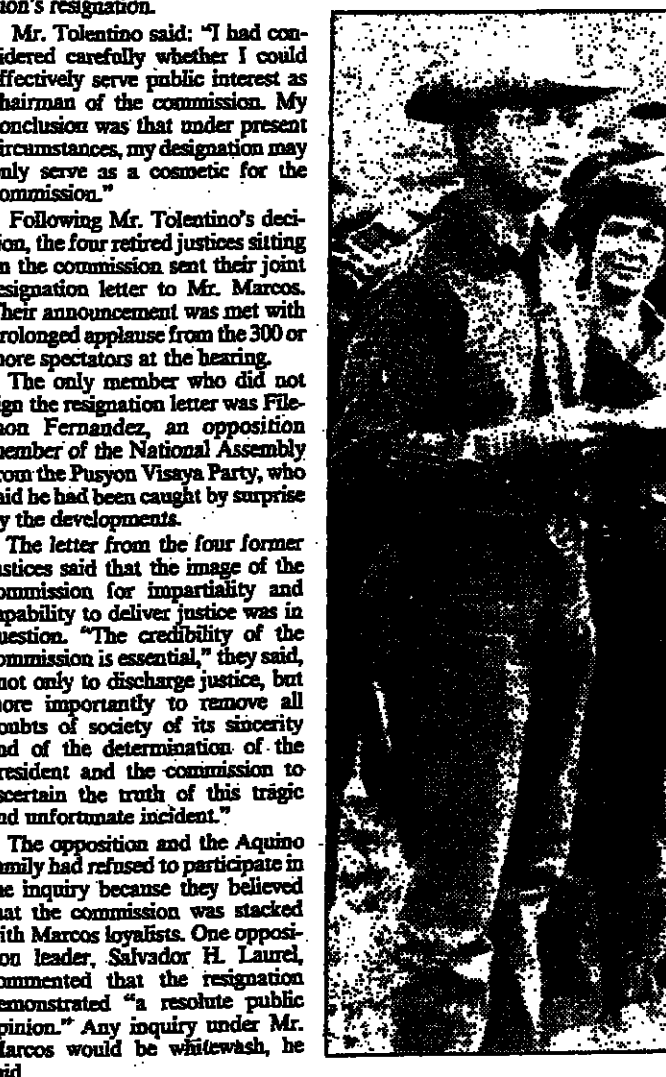
Demand for his resignation, first from environmental groups and then from Democrats in Congress and other interest groups, began to be heard within six months of his arrival in Washington.

Although most Republican leaders stood by him until his latest misstep, they recognized early that Mr. Watt could be a liability to Republican support from large segments of the electorate.

Mr. Reagan has had troubles with his appointments almost from the outset of his administration. A scandal arose over Japanese industry gifts and led to the resignation of his national security adviser, Richard V. Allen, in 1982.

Before that there was the controversy caused by his director of the Office of Management and Budget, David A. Stockman, who had been indiscreet in confiding in a journal.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Mr. Watt reads a copy of his resignation letter to reporters at his ranch in California. With him is his wife, Leilani.

Bringing Down Watt

Erosive Tide of Ill Will Grew for Years

By Philip Shabecoff

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — It was not just a propensity for shooting himself in the foot that cost Interior Secretary James G. Watt his job.

Mr. Watt, declaring that "a different type of leadership" would best serve Ronald Reagan, resigned Sunday night in the face of growing support for a Senate resolution calling for his removal.

Mr. Reagan said he had "reluctantly accepted" the resignation.

U.S. Woman Geneticist Wins Nobel in Medicine

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

STOCKHOLM — Barbara McClintock, a New Yorker whose pioneering research in genetics went largely unrecognized for 30 years, won the 1983 Nobel Prize in medicine Monday.

Miss McClintock, who at the age of 81 still works at the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory on Long Island, became the first woman to singly win the medicine prize. Two other women have won Nobel science awards on their own — France's Marie Curie in 1911 and Britain's Dorothy Crowfoot Hodgkin in 1964, both of whom won for chemistry. Two women have shared the prize in medicine with men: Rosalyn Yalow in 1977 and Theresia Cori in 1947, both Americans.

The faculty of Sweden's Karolinska Institute cited Miss McClintock for her discovery that some genes are mobile, rather than fixed. Her discovery represented a breakthrough in the understanding of viruses, of how cancer tumors grow and of how to treat infectious diseases.

The Karolinska medical faculty, in its statement accompanying the award, said: "McClintock's experiments were carried out with great ingenuity and intellectual stringency. They reveal a whole world of previously unknown genetic phenomena."

Nobel officials said her work was "the second great discovery of our time" in genetics but went virtually unnoticed for decades.

They compared Miss McClintock to Gregor Mendel, the 19th-century Austrian monk whose experiments on pea plants and pioneering discoveries in heredity were largely ignored during his lifetime.

"She carried out this research alone and at a time when her contemporaries were not yet able to realize the generality and significance of her findings," the statement said.

Miss McClintock has worked since 1941 at the Cold Spring Laboratory, which is a leader in research on cancer and viruses. She has several small rooms to herself where she analyzes samples of maize, or Indian corn.

For many years she raised corn on a small plot of land on the laboratory grounds. She painstakingly crossed one variety of maize with another, and carefully examined the results.

In the late 1940s, she noticed that parts of the leaves on some corn seedlings were losing their color and other parts of the leaves were gaining color. It was an unexpected finding, and something that another researcher might have overlooked or ignored.

By 1947, she had reasoned that the changes were caused when bits of genetic material rearranged themselves in the corn seedlings. That contradicted some of the basic tenets of genetics, that genes were arranged on chromosomes in fixed patterns. Chromosomes were supposed to be permanent blueprints that direct the growth of all plants and animals.

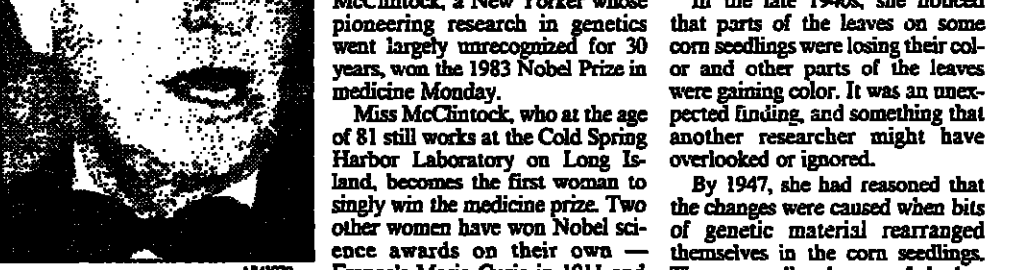
She reported her findings in 1951 and was met with silence. "I wasn't listened to for years," she said later.

In the late 1960s, her vindication came when movable genes were found in bacteria, using the new techniques of molecular biology.

In recent years, evidence has accumulated that transposition of genes or incomplete genes is involved in the transformation of normal cells into cancer tumor cells, the Nobel committee said.

The movable genes might also explain how viruses cause infection and how higher animals evolved from their primitive ancestors.

Miss McClintock is the 56th American to receive the Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine. The United States has dominated this and other science Nobel categories in the decades since World War II.



ACTOR DIES — Sir Ralph Richardson died Monday at age 80 in a hospital in London. Page 4.

INSIDE

Lebanon is close to arranging for a reconciliation conference and cease-fire observers, a U.S. envoy said. Page 2.

Democrats wonder whether the presidential straw polls that have become so popular this year are worth it. Page 3.

The Dow Jones industrial average jumped 12.50 points Monday to a record 1,284.65, the third high mark in as many sessions, in light trading. Oils, IBM and GM helped lead the way. Page 9.

Suspense Increasing in Japan as Judgment Day Approaches for Tanaka

By William Chapman

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Wednesday is judgment day for Kakuei Tanaka, the former prime minister accused of taking bribes, and the latest chapter in his political melodrama has Japan collectively on the edge of its seat.

Will the "shadow shogun," as the press calls him, be found guilty? If so, will he be kicked out of parliament? Will his enormous power begin to wane? Will his followers remain loyal in the tradition of over-faithful samurai?

Almost all questions but these will be set aside this week while the verdict on Mr. Tanaka unfolds in Tokyo District Court, six years and nine months after the former prime minister went on trial for allegedly taking a bribe of nearly \$2 million in the Lockheed scandal.

Because Mr. Tanaka still wields great influence in Japanese politics, the case has genuine public significance. But it also has taken on a mythic character of its own. It is discussed in sharp moral tones: Is Mr. Tanaka "white" or "black," good or evil? Can Japan's postwar political system mete out justice to its own kingmakers?

A series of newspaper polls has helped increase the national excitement. In a survey by the Asahi newspaper, only 4 percent of those polled said they believed Mr. Tanaka's claim of innocence. Eighty-six percent said that if he were found guilty he should accept responsibility for his errors either by retiring from politics completely or at least resigning from parliament.

The public preoccupation with his case is evident everywhere. Placards on street corners call on him to resign and urge the judge to hand down the severest penalty.

In a crowded store in the Ginza, 18 new books on Mr. Tanaka and his case cover a table. A weekly magazine, Gendai, is running a lurid fictional series about a bribed politician named "Kakuta." In one installment, the judge hearing "Kakuta's" case resigns for fear he will be assassinated.

Mr. Tanaka was arrested in 1976 and charged with accepting through intermediaries \$1.6 million in cash from the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. in 1973 and 1974. The money was allegedly passed to buy the then-prime minister's help in persuading a Japanese airline, All Nippon Airways, to buy Lockheed's Tri-Star passenger jets.

Mr. Tanaka denied the charge and embarked on an expensive defense that led to 180 court hearings. He said he never received the money and that, additionally, a prime minister had no control over the purchases of airplanes by a private company.

But an official of the Marubeni Corp., Lockheed's agent in Japan, testified he had handed over the money to Mr. Tanaka's secretary, Toshio Enomoto.

Mr. Enomoto denied receiving the cash. But in blockbuster testimony, Mr. Enomoto's wife, Miko, testified that he had told her that he had in fact taken the money. Mrs. Enomoto subsequently left her husband, became an instant celebrity, launched an acting career and posed nude for Penthouse magazine.

The prosecution has asked for the maximum penalty of five years in prison for Mr. Tanaka. If he is found guilty, he will undoubtedly appeal and the case may continue for several more years.

The opposition parties and some members of Mr. Tanaka's own Liberal Democratic Party say he should resign from parliament immediately after a guilty verdict.

Junichiro Koizumi, a member of the Liberal Democratic Party faction headed by former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, said Mr. Tanaka's mixture of money and politics had been so blatant that it had had "an immeasurably bad effect on Japanese society." It is time, he said, for Japanese politics to be rid of "the Tanaka problem."

Members of Mr. Tanaka's faction disagree. One of them, Kozo Watanabe, said in an interview that Mr. Tanaka should not and would not resign because he must be pre-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Barbara McClintock

Chinese Bicycle Swindlers Peddle Recycled Junk

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Past, comrades, wanna buy a counterfeit bicycle for the same price as the genuine model?

In the last few years, tens of thousands of bicycles have been assembled from junked parts and sold under prestigious brand names. Dozens of commune production brigades in northern China's Hebei province, among other culprits, have been implicated in the fraud and the authorities are still trying to find out how many Chinese are riding bicycles that are not what they thought they bought.

A scandal of such dimensions could probably happen only in China, which has more than 154 million bicycles, more than any other country. Private ownership of automobiles is prohibited to all but a select few. Party and government functionaries get chauffeured about by drivers who seem to mistake the horn for the accelerator. But the broad masses, as the People's Daily likes to call ordinary Chinese, travel by bicycle.

A bicycle for the Chinese is comparable in utility to an automobile for Americans, with something of the same status. The most sought after brands — the Everlasting (Yongliu) and the Phoenix (Fenghuang) from Shanghai and the Flying Pigeon (Feige) from Tianjin, a major industrial center in Hebei province — could be called the Cadillac of Chinese bicycles, although their single speed makes them unexciting by Western standards.

Peasants in the countryside also favor the Tianjin-made Red Flag (Hongqi) which is not to be confused with the gas-guzzling Chinese limousine of the same name, be-

cause of the heavy loads that it can carry. China's 800 million peasants have prospered in the last five years through a "responsibility system" that lets them earn more if they grow more. They not only have more money to spend, they also have become more discriminating about what they buy. One of the first purchases is invariably a bicycle, and more and more peasants are holding out for one made in Shanghai or Tianjin.

It is not merely snobbery, for there is a gap in quality between the top models and the other bicycles made in China. About 45 percent of the 24.2 million bicycles manufactured last year were considered substandard by the government, although they often cost as much as better but scarcer models. The result has been a ripe market for mislabeled bicycles in China. Zhang Jingfu, the minister in charge of the state economic commission, hinted at the problem when he complained in late August that "there have been cases of usurping brand names and packaging of quality goods on the domestic market." The scope of the counterfeiting has unfolded bit by bit in a newspaper, the Economic Daily, and regional radio broadcasts.

The Economic Daily was tipped

off when an official in central China's Hubei province wrote to ask why major bicycles were being produced in one district of Hebei province. When it looked into the matter, the newspaper learned that 39 agricultural production teams in two Hebei counties had been buying damaged or rejected parts from bicycle factories, assembling and selling them.

Subsequent investigations have turned up counterfeit bicycles in 14 of China's 29 provinces and municipalities. By scavenging the scrap-heaps of seven or eight bicycle factories in northern China, counterfeiters have been able to sell their copies for the equivalent of \$60 to \$75 to retail stores and cooperatives that unloaded them on unsuspecting peasants for the full price of \$85 or more.

The legitimate factories did not complain because they were paid more for the junked parts than the pittance they usually got from recycling companies, particularly as the demand began driving up the prices of the scrap.

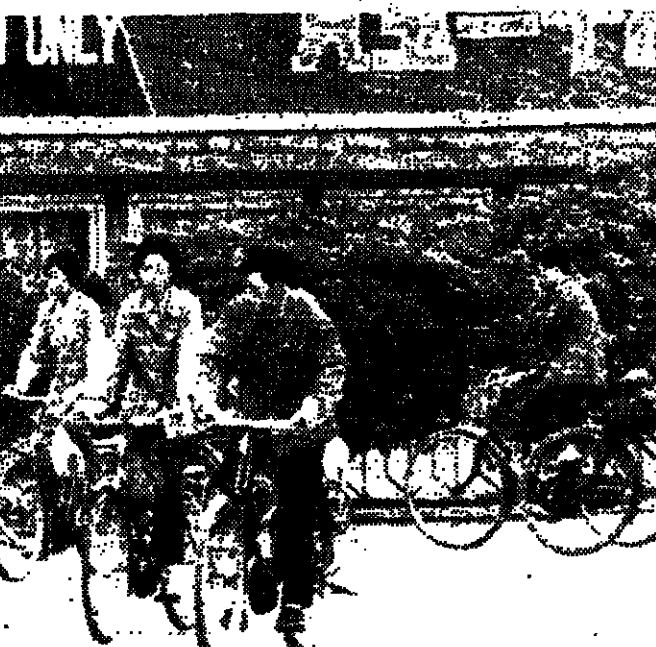
It was the elegant labels that persuaded the consumers not to look too closely at the counterfeit bicycles, some of which turned out to have patched inner tubes and wooden spokes.

At first, deals for an Everlasting or a Flying Pigeon model sold illegally for up to \$10 a set, until the workshop making the Flying Pigeon decals began diverting some onto the black market. Tens of thousands of Everlasting decals were later stolen from the factory in Shanghai. Trade in bootleg labels got so brisk that some commune sideline enterprises in Zhejiang and Guangdong provinces in southeastern China have been caught producing the same decals for only 4 cents a set.

Some counterfeiting is undoubtedly due to the exuberance of peasants who have taken too seriously the party's admonition to "get rich through labor." But police have also found criminals moving in to make an easy profit.

A Beijing radio broadcast last month told of Jiang Fugui, a convicted swindler who was released from a labor camp for medical treatment last April and promptly set up an underground assembly line in Tianjin with several cronies. They shipped over 1,000 fake Flying Pigeons to Henan and Shandong provinces. Jiang's share of the spoils exceeded \$10,000 by the time he was arrested.

Two other entrepreneurs, Cui Zhaoxing and Zhao Dehe, bribed



With automobiles prohibited to ordinary people, the bicycle is the principal means of transportation for the Chinese.

employees of the bicycle factory in Tianjin to sell them spare parts directly and netted \$19,500 before they got caught. More than 10,000 bootleg bicycles have been found in Tianjin, the Economic Daily said.

A party committee in Hebei's Cangzhou District also reported last month that 382 counterfeiters had been involved in 19,200 bicycles had

been uncovered there as of mid-September. Seven of the 44 counterfeiters arrested have already been tried and sentenced to prison terms ranging up to seven years. The party committee also urged that judicial departments who broke the law be severely punished, a hint that some police officers might be implicated.

U.S. Envoy Says Lebanon Is Close to Setting Talks

By David Ortzway

Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — The U.S. special envoy to the Middle East said Monday that the Lebanese government was on the verge of a breakthrough in convening a national reconciliation conference as well as in arranging for neutral observers to stabilize the two-week-old cease-fire.

The envoy, Robert C. McFarlane, said there was "every promise" that the national conference to draw up a new political system for Lebanon was "about to begin," and he called upon opposition leaders to join with the government of President Amine Gemayel in building "a new Lebanon."

Beirut radio and government officials said Mr. Gemayel had decided to convene the conference a week from Wednesday, with its opening session taking place at the presidential palace in Baabda just outside Beirut.

They also said a preliminary meeting of representatives from the four factions involved in the reconciliation talks would take place probably this Wednesday at a site just southeast of the capital where the four-party military committee set up to oversee the cease-fire has been meeting.

However, there was no word as of Monday night whether the three leaders of the Syrian-backed opposition National Salvation Front, Walid Jumblatt, Suleiman Franjeh and Rashid Karami, had agreed to go to Baabda for the conference.

Perhaps the most hopeful sign that a breakthrough was indeed near was U.S. diplomatic and Lebanese reports that both Syria and Saudi Arabia had approved the convening of the conference in Baabda. With Syrian encouragement, it was thought possible the three main opposition leaders — Nabih Berri, the Shiite Amal leader, and Camille Chamoun and Pierre Ge-



Robert C. McFarlane

mayel, who jointly head the Phalangist-led Christian Lebanese Front — would also drop their objections to the conference being held at the presidential palace. The objections were based partly on security considerations. Both Syria and Saudi Arabia will be sending observer delegations to the conference.

Shamir Takes Up Office Amid Israeli Bank Crisis

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — In the midst of a national banking crisis that led to a second major currency devaluation in two months, Yitzhak Shamir became Israel's seventh prime minister Monday after narrowly winning a parliamentary vote of confidence.

The Shamir government, a virtual carbon copy of the government of the retiring prime minister, Menachem Begin, was endorsed by a 60-53 vote in the Israeli parliament, the Knesset. However, Mr. Shamir can also count initially on the votes of three Knesset members who were absent Monday, giving him a slim three-vote majority in the 120-member parliament.

In a speech before the vote, Mr. Shamir, who has been Israel's foreign minister since 1980, pledged to continue Mr. Begin's foreign policy and to maintain the pace of Jewish settlement in the occupied West Bank. But he warned the country that it must prepare to accept an austere domestic economic program of budget and subsidy cuts, tax increases and currency devaluation.

The troubled domestic economy dominated an angry, eight-hour debate before the vote, as it has most public discourse in Israel for several days. The worsening situation was symbolized by the deserted Tel Aviv stock exchange, which was closed Monday for the second consecutive day, and by the country's beleaguered commercial banks, which abruptly halted trading in foreign currencies while the debate was still in progress.

The immediate cause of the banking crisis was a public stampede to sell shares of bank stock, threatening a sharp decline in the value of the shares. The public was using the proceeds from the sales of stock to buy foreign currency, chiefly U.S. dollars, in anticipation of another devaluation of the Israeli currency, the shekel.

The devaluation came late Monday afternoon while the Knesset was still in session. The commercial banks announced a 5.5-percent devaluation of the shekel, which came on top of a 7.5-percent devaluation imposed by the government on Aug. 10.

The weakening of the bank stocks struck at a central pillar in the complex Israeli economy. The stocks are the "blue chips" on the Tel Aviv stock exchange, their value artificially propped up by the capital-hungry banks that assured investors of a constantly rising share price. In recent years, the yields from bank stocks far exceeded those of government bonds, and hundreds of thousands of Israelis have put their savings into the stocks for protection against inflation, now running at close to 150 percent.

Stemming the bank crisis was the

new government's first order of business, and officials worked feverishly over the weekend and into Monday night to devise a scheme to guarantee bank-share values and yields. However, there was still expected to be a loss to the shareholding public estimated at 7 percent to as much as 30 percent of their investments, depending on the details of the government plan.

But Israel's underlying economic malaise is much broader, including stagnant growth and productivity, a growing balance of payments deficit and an external debt that has reached \$21.5 billion, the highest per capita in the world.

Mr. Shamir said Syria's continued military presence in Lebanon and its support for the Palestine Liberation Organization are preventing an Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon, and he warned the Lebanese against cancellation of the May 17 troop withdrawal accord they reached with Israel.

Among those absent from Monday's vote of confidence was the

ailing, 70-year-old Mr. Begin, who has not resigned from the Knesset and who has not been seen in public in more than a month.

Solidarity Leader In Poznan Given 2-Year Jail Term

The Associated Press

WARSAW — A Polish Air Force tribunal in the western city of Poznan sentenced an underground leader of the outlawed Solidarity union Monday to four years in prison, but reduced the term to two years, official sources said.

Josef Palubicki, 35, the Poznan representative on Solidarity's fugitive Temporary Coordinating Commission, was arrested in December last year on charges of belonging to an illegal union and distributing leaflets that might cause unrest.

Mr. Palubicki, an art historian, was the fourth member of the underground coordinating commission to be tried and sentenced.

The other three, all from the southwestern city of Wroclaw, were Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, Piotr Bednarczyk and Jozef Piniak. Commission members Zdzislaw Brzaj, Bogdan Lis, Eugeniusz Szumiglo and Tadeusz Jedynek remain at large. Another member, Wladyslaw Haredek of Krakow, reportedly turned himself in Aug. 22 and was freed under the amnesty declared with the lifting of martial law July 22.

During his trial, which opened Sept. 19, Mr. Palubicki read a two-hour statement justifying his activities on the grounds that he was elected by the 400,000 members of Solidarity in Poznan to defend the union, and "not only in happy times."

Stemming the bank crisis was the

WORLD BRIEFS

Poland Steps Up Its Attacks on U.S.

WARSAW (Combined Dispatches) — The Communist authorities Monday stepped up propaganda attacks on the United States, accusing Washington of coordinating a Western campaign of subversion backed by espionage activities of U.S. diplomats.

An embassy spokesman in Warsaw declined to comment but the two attacks within 12 hours occurred five days before an important Communist Party Central Committee meeting, which may test the strength of hard-line opposition to the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

General Jaruzelski himself backed the new propaganda campaign Monday in an article in a party periodical, Problems of Peace and Socialism. A television broadcast Sunday alleged that diplomats from the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw and consulates in Poznan and Krakow systematically spied on Poland for the CIA. It named a dozen former and current envoys it said had spied on military installations, attended meetings of the banned Solidarity union and helped print Solidarity propaganda.

Greece Says U.S. Jets Violated Borders

ATHENS (AP) — Greece made a formal protest Monday to the United States and alleged a violation of Greek airspace by U.S. planes taking part in a NATO exercise.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said a senior embassy official was called to the Foreign Ministry where an oral complaint was made. The spokesman said "clarification of the incidents will be sought."

On Sunday, the Greek government said a formation of U.S. planes taking part in NATO's fall maneuvers in the Aegean Sea entered Greece's 10-mile (16-kilometer) airspace zone above the island of Ikaria. A government announcement said two other U.S. formations had "infringed international air traffic rules." Greece pulled out of the NATO exercise two weeks ago because NATO did not include the Greek island of Limnos in the maneuvers.

China Sends Wu to U.S. for Talks

WASHINGTON (AP) — Foreign Minister Wu Xieqian of China arrived Monday for three days of talks that U.S. officials hope will enable the two countries to build on recent progress in forging closer political and strategic cooperation.

Mr. Wu, who arrived after a visit to Canada, was to meet Tuesday with President Ronald Reagan and has three separate meetings planned with Secretary of State George P. Shultz. On Wednesday and Thursday, he will meet with Defense, Treasury and Commerce department officials and with congressional leaders before traveling to Chicago.

His visit takes place after improvements in U.S.-Chinese relations during the spring and summer after a period of uncertainty resulting principally from Chinese objections to American arms sales to Taiwan.

Iraq Threatens New Attack on Iran

BEIRUT (UPI) — President Saddam Hussein of Iraq threatened Monday to launch a new attack on the Iranians and force them to suffer "a decisive defeat."

The official Iraqi news agency quoted Mr. Hussein as saying that "our victory on the Iranian enemy will be achieved soon and the enemy will suffer a decisive defeat." His threat came only one day after Iraq reportedly received five Super Etendard fighter bombers, equipped with Exocet missiles. Iraq already has more than 30 Exocet missiles, the type that Argentina used to sink two British ships during the Falkland Islands war in 1982, but they are reportedly being used on helicopters.

Iran threatened to "inflict severe blows" on France if the planes were sent to Iraq for use in the Gulf war.

Swiss Jail 4 Poles in Embassy Raid

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (AP) — Four Polish exiles who seized the Polish Embassy in Bern in September of last year and held 13 persons hostage for three days were sentenced Monday to prison terms ranging from 30 months to six years.

Florian Kruszyk, who led the raid as a self-proclaimed "colonel" of what he called his "Insurgent Home Army" fighting the Polish Communist government, and his three co-defendants were convicted of deprivation of liberty, extortion and other crimes. Mr. Kruszyk is a 42-year-old former convict who served time in Austrian prisons for robbery and espionage.

Amnesty Reports Atrocities in Chad

LONDON (AP) — The human rights organization, Amnesty International, said Monday that Chadian troops have killed more than 160 civilians in the past 15 months, many in villages far from war zones. The organization said it had received what it described as reports by witnesses that troops loyal to Chad's president, Hissene Habre, went on reprisal attacks after opposition raids, beating, torturing and killing people.

Amnesty also said it had unconfirmed reports that anti-government forces had killed prisoners. Neither the government nor rebels of Libyan-backed former president, Goukouni Oueddei, have issued lists of prisoners, but Amnesty said that as many as 2,500 are believed held by both sides. The organization said it had "appealed to leaders of both sides in the civil war to clarify their fate."

Gandhi Offers Sikhs Talks on Punjab

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi offered Monday to open immediate negotiations with Sikh leaders as a strike here and in a state bordering Punjab shut many shops, the Press Trust of India news agency reported.

Mrs. Gandhi told a delegation of Sikh leaders she hoped Punjab's militant Sikh party, the Akali Dal, would suspend its agitation for greater religious and political autonomy for the state and start negotiations. Talks between her government and the Sikh group broke down in February.

In Delhi and in Haryana state, bordering Punjab, strikes called by the opposition Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party were partly successful. They had been called to protest last week's killing of eight Hindus by Sikh extremists in Punjab. Mrs. Gandhi imposed direct control on Punjab on Thursday in a bid to prevent communal violence.

For the Record

President Francois Mitterrand of France will arrive in Belgium Wednesday for a three-day state visit expected to be dominated by ceremony rather than substance. (Reuters)

A Soviet space probe has reached Venus after a journey of 130 days and went into orbit Monday around the planet, Tass reported. (Reuters)

Soviet, U.S. and Japanese vessels are still searching for the flight recorder of the South Korean airliner shot down with 269 persons on board by the Russians on Sept. 1. Japan's maritime safety agency said Monday. (Reuters)

Belgium's trade and industry minister, Cecil Parkinson, said Monday in a television interview he would not resign despite a scandal over his love affair with a former secretary who is expecting his baby.

Suspense Grows in Japan As Tanaka Awaits Verdict

(Continued from Page 1)

stunned innocent until appeals have been exhausted. Opposition parties will push for adoption of a resolution calling for Mr. Tanaka's exclusion from parliament.

Mr. Watanabe and some neutral observers predict that because of Mr. Tanaka's parliamentary power the resolution will never emerge from a committee. The opposition will try to stall legislative proceedings until the issue is settled but will eventually have to return to take part in discussion of a tax-cut measure.

Although he has resigned as a member of the Liberal Democratic Party, Mr. Tanaka still is master of the party's largest faction, comprising about 119 members. If they hold together, and there are no signs of defections, Mr. Tanaka, with the help of allied factions, can prevent his removal.

The affair is a difficult one for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Mr. Nakasone was chosen prime minister last year largely with the assistance of Mr. Tanaka. If he opposes the move to oust Mr. Tanaka, the prime minister could be accused of supporting a criminal. If he fights Mr. Tanaka, his government might fall.

The most likely outcome is a sudden dissolution of parliament late this year or early in 1984. New elections would be called and Mr. Tanaka could then seek vindication by the voters of Niigata prefecture, where he is said to be widely popular despite his legal problems.

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Democrats Questioning Straw Polls: Are They Too Early, Too Costly?

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

DES MOINES, Iowa — Knowing laughter rippled through the audience at the Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner last weekend when Senator Ernest F. Hollings brought up the subject of straw polls.

"I first want to thank Vice President Mondale and Senator Cranston for getting us our tickets, so we could be here," said Mr. Hollings, a Democratic presidential candidate noted for his sarcastic wit.

But the laughter from the audience and from the other six presidential candidates had an uneasy ring to it, because everyone knew that the senator from South Carolina was raising a serious issue haunting the straw poll process.



Six of the Democratic presidential candidates singing American the Beautiful at a dinner in Des Moines, Iowa. From left are George McGovern, Senator Alan Cranston, Senator Ernest F. Hollings, Walter F. Mondale, Reubin Askew and Senator John Glenn.

That issue is whether spending huge sums of money on making a strong showing in such early, unofficial samples of electorate opinion amounts to a kind of vote buying, as Senator John Glenn of Ohio and other candidates have charged.

This in turn is related to the deeper question of whether the nonbinding straw polls held this year in California, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine and Iowa have transformed the Democratic contest into a crazily speeded-up horse race.

Proponents of the straw polls, such as former Vice President Walter F. Mondale and Senator Alan Cranston of California, argue that the polls raise levels of local interest, provide a vehicle for building strong grass-roots organizations and force the candidates to go directly to voters who would otherwise see them only on television.

Critics, including Mr. Hollings, Mr. Glenn, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado and former Governor Reubin Askew of Florida, charge that straw polls provide an unfair advantage to well-financed candidates willing to provide bus rides, hotel rooms or meal tickets in return for votes.

These candidates and such party officials as Charles Manatt, chairman of Democratic National Committee, would like to see the Democrats abandon straw polls for events such as the issues forum sponsored in Manhattan last Thursday by the New York State Democratic Party.

Another element of the debate over straw polls has to do with the role of the press. Several political professionals and scholars say political reporters, overzealous for the campaign to begin, emphasize the straw polls out of proportion.

The key to understanding this debate is to know how money is used in straw polls.

Tickets to the Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner, which is also the state Democratic Party's annual fundraising event, cost \$40 a seat this year for main-floor tables and \$10 for balcony seats. David Nagel, the state party chairman, said the state party and Mondale organizations, through the coordinated purchases of their supporters rather than the direct expenditure of campaign funds, had acquired about 1,200 tickets apiece.

In addition, he said, organized labor groups supporting Mr. Mondale bought 1,570 tickets.

Thus, the result was made predictable by ticket sales. Mr. Mondale was first with 1,948 votes and Mr. Cranston second with 1,534.

The polling process was stricter in Maine, California, Wisconsin and other states, where only delegates to the state convention were eligible to vote. But money also played a role, with Mr. Mondale and Mr. Cranston heavily outspending their opponents.

U.S. Medical Test Scores Canceled After Cheating

By Victor Cohn
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The results of 10,000 crucial internship-admission tests given to graduates of foreign medical schools have been thrown out because an estimated 3,000 to 4,000 test-takers, many of them Americans, bought or saw the questions.

Authorities said that the test was stolen and sold for as high as \$50,000 — then dropping to \$25,000 and finally down to \$20 the night before the test was given July 27.

The Philadelphia-based Educational Council for Foreign Medical Graduates last week began notifying 10,000 test-takers and hundreds of American hospitals last week that they would have to retake the test.

The FBI and private detectives are investigating the theft and sales of the test, but so far "we have not identified the culprit or culprits," the council's vice president, Dr. Ray Casterline, said.

"We've never had anything like this happen before," he added, "and I don't know of anything else on this scale."

The council was formed by seven medical organizations, including the American Medical Association and the American Hospital Association, to keep unqualified foreign graduates out of American hospitals.

A graduate of a foreign medical college must pass the test to get an American medical license.

The 30-page test measures knowledge of medicine and English, and is given twice yearly in 154 centers worldwide. About a third of the applicants usually pass the medical part, but only a fifth or a quarter pass the English exam.

Almost as soon as the July exam ended, Dr. Casterline said, his group began getting calls and letters from applicants, saying others knew the answers.

"Soon, we began to collect by the armload" stacks of illicitly distributed questions, "the exact 420 items" in the medical part of the test, he said.

Investigation has shown that the stolen questions were sold in 54 cities in the United States, Canada, Mexico and the Caribbean region. Dr. Casterline said. The results of 7,600 graduates who took the test in other places are considered valid.

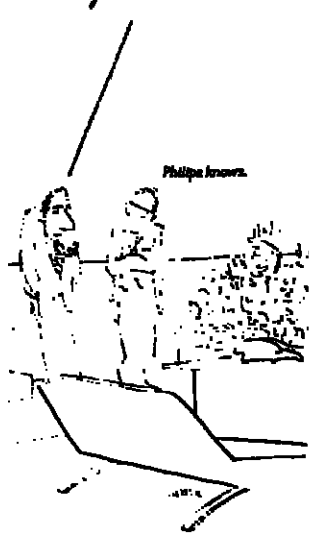
A replacement test will be given Nov. 16 in the 54 affected cities and the usual \$100 fee waived.

Dr. Leonard Feinberg, the AMA's vice president for medical, educational and scientific affairs, described the event as "unprecedented in medicine."

Dr. Feinberg said it disturbed him especially because "honor and non-cheating have been important aspects of faith... essential in the doctor-patient relationship."

About 20,000 Americans attend foreign medical colleges because there are far more applicants than openings for American schools. Most of these students study in schools in Mexico or Caribbean countries.

What's going on between Honeywell and IBM?



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HILTON INTERNATIONAL

Michigan Repeals Primary Elections For Presidency

New York Times Service

LANSING, Michigan — Michigan has become the largest state in the United States to do away with presidential primary elections. The decision will leave delegate-selection procedures for the 1984 national convention entirely in the hands of caucuses or conventions run by the state's political parties.

The repeal was overwhelmingly approved by the state legislature last week, after both the Democratic and Republican state organizations signaled their intentions to ignore the state's presidential primary. Michigan's system, according to leaders of both parties, invited crossover voting and had undermined party discipline in the past.

The move is expected to save Michigan taxpayers about \$5 million in 1984.

Michigan Democrats began seeking a change after the 1972 presidential primary, in which Governor George C. Wallace of Alabama embarrassed much of the party's leadership by upsetting their preferred candidate, Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota. Mr. Wallace's victory resulted in part from strong support by independents and Republicans who voted in the Democratic primary.

Early this year, the Democrats said they would abandon the 1984 presidential primary in favor of delegate-selection caucuses that would be closed to non-Democrats, and which they first adopted in 1980.

Republicans also have been seeking a change after the 1972 presidential primary, in which Governor George C. Wallace of Alabama embarrassed much of the party's leadership by upsetting their preferred candidate, Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota. Mr. Wallace's victory resulted in part from strong support by independents and Republicans who voted in the Democratic primary.

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Many Ingredients in Over-the-Counter Drugs Found Ineffective

By Marlene Cimons
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Food and Drug Administration, ending more than a decade of review of ingredients in nonprescription drugs, has found only one-third of the 700 substances studied to be safe and effective for their intended uses, the agency has announced.

The remaining two-thirds either have been removed from products voluntarily by manufacturers or continue to be sold on the market while new tests are being conducted, an agency spokesman said Friday.

The conclusion of the review, which began in 1972, came with the release of the last of 58 reports by 17 FDA advisory panels. It was hailed by Margaret M. Heckler, the secretary of health and human services, as "a milestone in drug history."

But Dr. Sidney Wolfe, director of Ralph Nader's Public Citizen Health Research Group, criticized the Food and Drug Administration for what he said was its inaction on the remaining substances. His organization is suing the agency to force it to remove the questionable ingredients from the market.

An agency spokesman said companies making products with substances whose efficacy has been questioned must produce evidence within 14 months that they perform their stated purpose.

Dr. Mark Novitch, acting FDA commissioner, said the undertaking had led to benefits for consumers in drug quality and lower prices. He said many manufacturers had reformulated their products based on the panels' work; that

seven "once-popular" ingredients had been removed from the market because of questions about their safety, and that some products once available only by prescription had been determined to be safe enough for nonprescription sale.

The agency said the ingredients removed from the nonprescription list include hexachlorophene, once a common ingredient in deodorant soaps, that is now available only by prescription for unusual bacterial problems or outbreaks. It was linked to central nervous system damage. Tribromsalan, found in

some drugs and cosmetics, was removed because it causes skin sensitivity to light. Zirconium, which the agency said is still considered safe in most anti-perspirants, was removed from aerosol products when it was associated with possible lung nodules.

The agency said prescription-only products now available over the counter include fluoride rinses and gels for fighting cavities; two anti-fungals for infections such as athlete's foot and ringworm, and seven antihistamines or nasal decongestant ingredients.

The deterioration of the subway system is the greatest cause for concern, Mr. Kiley said. "Perhaps more than any other rail system in the country, the TA suffers from the accumulated decay of deferred maintenance," he said, referring to the Transit Authority, the MTA subsidiary that runs the subways and most of the buses in New York City.

Republicans also have been seeking a change after the 1972 presidential primary, in which Governor George C. Wallace of Alabama embarrassed much of the party's leadership by upsetting their preferred candidate, Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota. Mr. Wallace's victory resulted in part from strong support by independents and Republicans who voted in the Democratic primary.

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U.S. Labor Aides Say Salvador Right Tries to Scare Unions

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — U.S. labor advisers working here have charged that rightist Salvadoran groups have embarked on a concerted effort in the last few weeks to intimidate and cut the power of Salvadoran unions through murders and threats.

Three union members have been slain by unidentified assailants in civilian clothing and five directors of the country's largest labor organization have received death threats. In addition, one of the country's leading labor organizers, Samuel Maldonado, went into exile after Roberto d'Aubuisson, the leader of the far-right National Republican Alliance, accused him of having ties to the left.

The advisers also said that members of the National Guard and national police had participated in the campaign by arresting seven union members. The charges have not been disclosed.

"It looks like we've got open warfare," said one of the five American labor advisers who have been working here, suggesting that either the unions or Mr. d'Aubuisson and his forces would survive. According to a newspaper advertisement, Mr. d'Aubuisson promises to appear on nationwide television

soon to "unmask the enemies of the true Salvadoran people."

The U.S. advisers came under attack themselves Friday when a newspaper charged that they were supporting unions manipulated by "radical political elements." All are with the American Institute for Free Labor Development, the international organizing branch of the AFL-CIO. Two U.S. labor advisers and the head of El Salvador's land distribution program were slain here by gunmen in January 1981.

In a memorandum addressed to the AFL-CIO director in Washington and also sent to the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador, the advisers listed the incidents, noting that they "suggest a marked increase in real and threatened violence by right-wing forces attempting to crush centrist democratic unions in El Salvador."

All incidents listed in the memorandum involved members of the Popular Democratic Union, an umbrella organization that represents more than 200,000 farm workers. The U.S. government provides financial aid and advisers.

Asked for comment, a U.S. official said the embassy had "no reason to doubt the veracity" of the incidents described in the memorandum. He said it was a fact that there had been "an upsurge in violence"

against farm workers. He said the embassy was carrying out its own investigation of the incidents, having received a list of them a few days ago.

The increase in violence has come at a time when the Salvadoran Constituent Assembly, of which Mr. d'Aubuisson is president, is preparing to discuss a part of the draft constitution that deals with the country's land redistribution program.

The unions have begun a strong campaign aimed at ensuring that the constitution supports the land program. A U.S. labor adviser charged that many large landowners were taking part in a counter-campaign of violence by the far right.

An interparty commission of the Constituent Assembly has been meeting privately to work out a compromise on the land redistribution program. The commission has not yet presented the result to the full assembly.

According to the labor advisers' memorandum, Mr. d'Aubuisson's denunciation of Mr. Maldonado, a director of the Popular Democratic Union, was made Oct. 1, while Mr. Maldonado was in Miami meeting with the commission on Central America headed by former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. Because of the charge, Mr. Maldonado was advised by U.S. labor advisers in San Salvador, and indirectly by the embassy,

to remain out of the country for his own safety.

Last Wednesday, Thomas R. Pickering, the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, met with Mr. d'Aubuisson and reportedly expressed concern over the possible effect of such an accusation. An embassy official said four Salvadoran leaders previously accused by Mr. d'Aubuisson of having ties with the left were later killed.

At the same time as he attacked Mr. Maldonado, Mr. d'Aubuisson charged that U.S. aid given to the Popular Democratic Union was falling into "guerrilla hands." Officials of the U.S. Agency for International Development denied that any of their funds had been funneled to the left.

Death of Leftist Leader

A spokesman for El Salvadoran insurgents said Monday that the top leftist political leader living in El Salvador was one of four people kidnapped, tortured and killed by a rightist death squad last week. The Associated Press reported from Mexico City.

The high political standing of Victor Manuel Quintanilla was reported by a spokesman for the Democratic Revolutionary Front, the political wing of El Salvador's leftist opposition. He said two of the others killed were also members of the organization.

Ralph Richardson Dies; English Actor Was 80

The Associated Press

LONDON — Sir Ralph Richardson, 80, the English actor, died in King Edward VII hospital here Monday, a hospital spokesman said.

Sir Ralph starred on the stage and in the movies, and was ranked by Lord Olivier, Sir John Gielgud and Sir Alec Guinness as among the finest British actors of the century.

Born at Cheltenham, England, Sir Ralph was the son of a landscape painter and art teacher. As a boy, he sold insurance to make money, later becoming a scene painter at the Brighton Repertory Theatre.

There, in 1921, he won his first stage role, a walk-on part as Lorenzo in "The Merchant of Venice." He toured the provinces for four years, performing Shakespeare, and first appeared on the London stage for the Greek Play Society as the Stranger in "Oedipus at Colonus" in 1926.

He went on to join the Old Vic company, opening in 1930 as the Prince of Wales in "Henry IV." Sir Ralph first toured the United States in 1935, with Katharine Cornell, as Mercutio in "Romeo and Juliet."

His film career, which began with "The Ghost" in 1933, included such classics as "Henry V," "Anna Karenina," "Exodus," "Spartacus," "The Heiress," "Long Day's Journey Into Night," and "Dr. Zhivago."

During World War II, he joined the British Fleet Air Arm, retiring in 1944 as a lieutenant commander. He was knighted in 1947.

After the war, he teamed with Lord Olivier and John Gielgud to build up the Old Vic company. Two of Sir Ralph's memorable parts were Peer Gynt and Falstaff.

Although he was known for his performances in the classics, Sir Ralph preferred to create new characters in his later years.

"It's a waste of life if no creation is going on," he said. "If I could afford not to, I wouldn't work if there were no creative factor."

Wayne N. Aspinall

WASHINGTON (WP) — Wayne N. Aspinall, 87, a Colorado Democrat who served in the House of Representatives from 1949 to 1973 and was chairman of its Interior and Insular Affairs Committee during the last 14 of those years, died of cancer Sunday at his home in Denver.

He gained a reputation as one of the most competent and powerful committee chairmen in the House, and throughout his career fought for more water for the West.

He also sponsored and pushed to passage bills that sold some national forest lands, obtained better payments for individuals who sold lands to the government and sponsored bills to encourage some mineral exploration on government lands.

Other deaths:

— Earl S. Tupper, 76, who became a millionaire by creating the line of plastic food and drink containers known as Tupperware and sold at housewives' parties around the world, of a heart attack Oct. 3 in Costa Rica, where he had moved in 1973.

— Robert Docking, 57, a Democrat and the only Kansas governor to serve four terms, from 1961 to 1975, at his home in Kansas City on Saturday, less than three weeks after being released from a hospital where he had been treated for emphysema.

— Harry Mwanga Nkumbula, 67, a veteran politician from Zambia who helped that country win its independence from Britain in 1964 and a former president of the African National Congress, Saturday at Lusaka University Hospital in Lusaka, Zambia.

— Cardinal Alexandre Benoit, 77, a retired Roman Catholic archbishop of Lyons, Saturday in a Paris hospital after a minor operation, church authorities said. They did not give the cause of his death or the reason for the operation.

— Joan Hackett, 49, a Broadway actress who branched out to TV and movies, winning an Oscar nomination for her portrayal of a hypochondriac socialite in the 1982 film "Only When I Laugh," Saturday of ovarian cancer at Encino Hospital in Encino, California.

Job Training Tied To Relief Benefits

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — In an attempt to trim welfare costs, Los Angeles County is requiring about half of its 33,000 general relief recipients to participate in job-training programs or lose their benefits.

The program offers training and placement in private industry for employable people who are ineligible for any state or federal assistance other than the general relief program. A spokesman said he expected most of the jobs to be "entry-level" positions such as equipment repair and word processing.

Participants in the job program will continue to receive a stipend of \$228 a month; those who are eligible for the program but do not participate will lose their welfare payments.

Arms Cache Uncovered Near Palace in London

Reuters

LONDON — An arms cache was uncovered in a raid on a house close to Buckingham Palace, Scotland Yard said Monday.

Police raided an apartment Saturday in the house, not far from the wall of the palace, after a tip from a newspaper, a spokesman said. They found a rifle, three handguns and ammunition. Richard Marriot, 39, was charged with a firearms offense, the spokesman said. Queen Elizabeth II and her family are on holiday in Scotland.



Henry A. Kissinger, at microphone, head of the U.S. commission on Central America, spoke to reporters Sunday after arriving in Panama City at the start of his panel's Central America tour. With him, from left, were Representative Michael D. Barnes, a Maryland Democrat; Representative James C. Wright Jr., a Texas Republican; Dr. William Marsh, head of Project Hope, and Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

Panel on Central America Starts Tour

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

PANAMA CITY — The Kissinger commission on Central America, in a sobering debut for its on-the-scene tour, was told Monday that negotiations and attention to social strains are the "civilized" way to deal with the region's growing conflicts.

The comments, from President Ricardo de la Espriella of Panama, also contained praise for the commission's work and President Ronald Reagan's concern for Central America.

But they amounted to indirect criticism of the Reagan administration's emphasis on military action against the Sandinists in Nicaragua

and their rebel allies in El Salvador. "The government of Panama is a firm believer that the real solution to these problems must be accomplished through dialogue and negotiations, as becomes civilized nations in a world that has to walk the path of progress and universal peace," Mr. de la Espriella told the commission at a meeting.

"That is why Panama has welcomed the various peace initiatives of the Latin American countries and the calls for peace and dialogue expressed by President Reagan," he said.

Former secretary of state, Henry A. Kissinger, in reply, said he and the commission he heads had undertaken their weeklong trip to the

six countries of the Central American isthmus to seek contributions from the region's leaders to help determine "a future only they can choose."

"The United States wants a solution based on respect for the sovereignty of countries, free development, democracy, economic progress and social justice," he said.

The gathering with Mr. de la Espriella marked the formal beginning of the commission's trip to Panama, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua with one day allotted for each country. It was followed by lunch with the president and a round of meetings with other Panamanian political, church and labor leaders.

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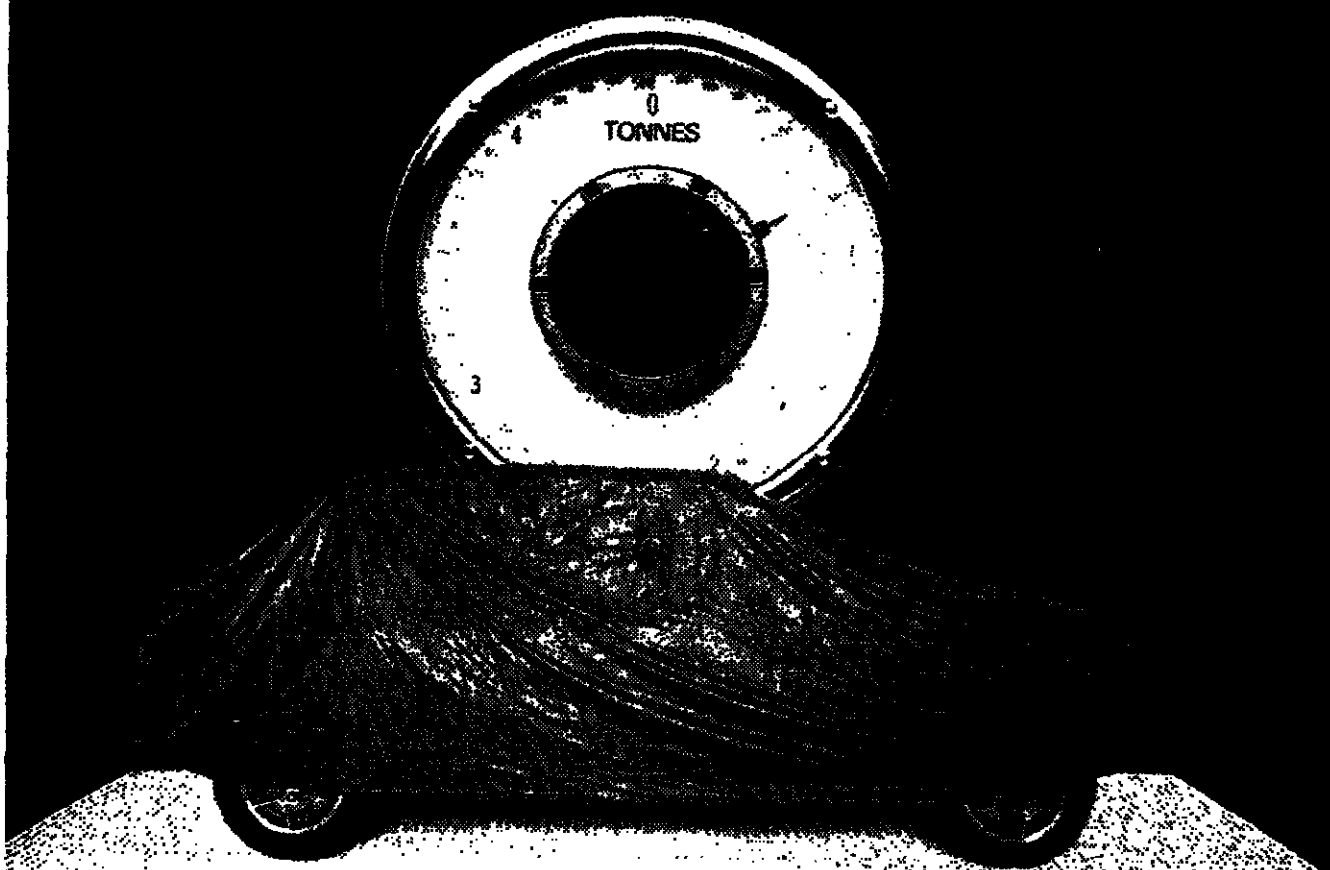
One of these materials, Technyl polyamides, is currently employed by Renault, Peugeot S.A., and other automobile makers in radiators, gear box caps, and other parts of the automobile.

Another Rhône-Poulenc composite used in jet engines, Kinel polyimides, is resistant to temperatures as high as 250 °C. Applications in automobiles include piston skirts, synchronizing rings, vacuum pump vanes. Kinel and Technyl are just two examples of Rhône-Poulenc's research for an energy-conscious world.

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Rhône-Poulenc helps make automobiles lose their appetite by making them lose weight.

By developing lightweight, high performance materials (polyamides and polyimides), Rhône-Poulenc helps the automotive industry reduce energy needs.

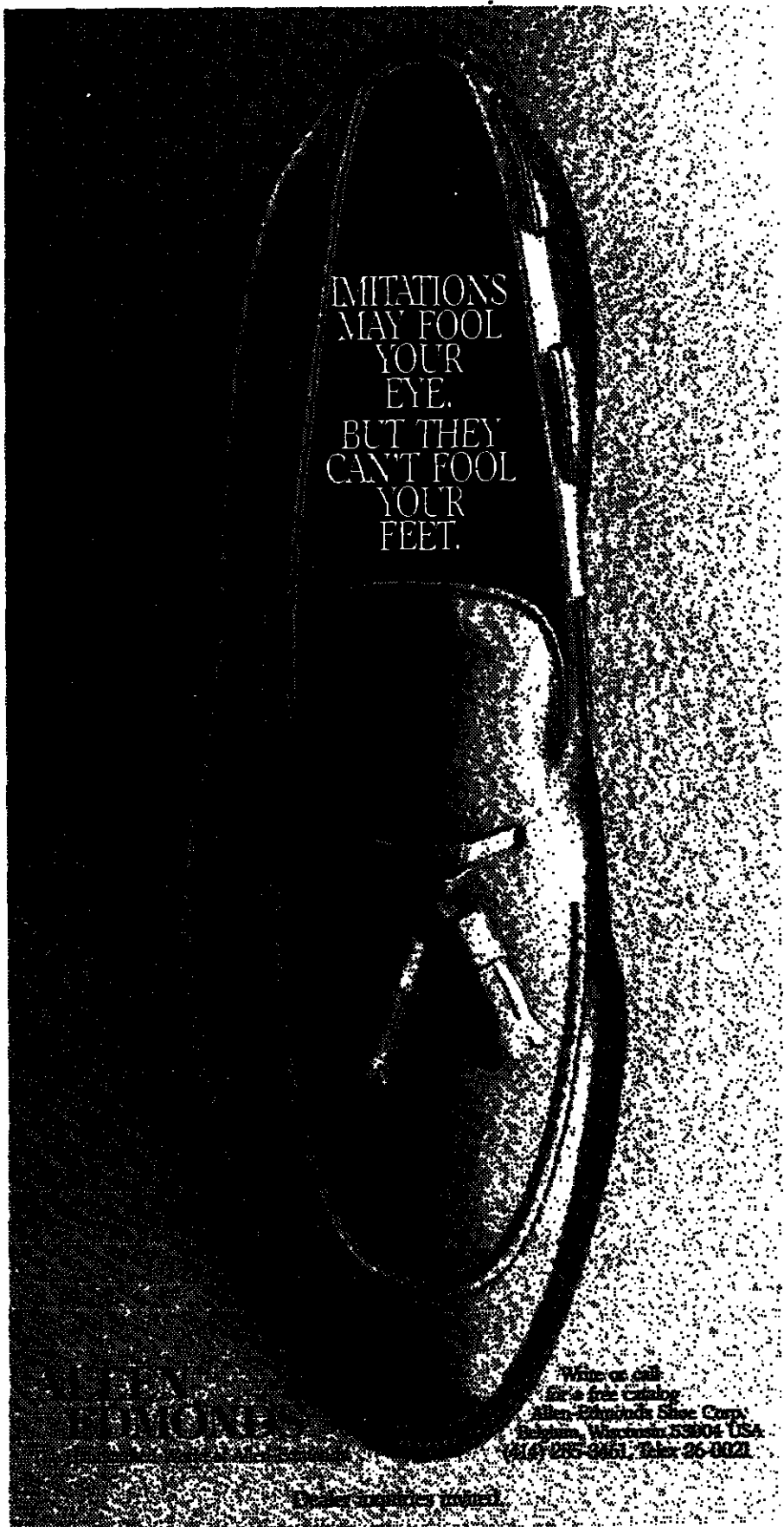


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JOINING THE CLUB — A three-man Chinese delegation was welcomed by the 110-member International Atomic Energy Agency as it opened its annual conference Monday in Vienna. The delegates are, from left, Fu Jixi, Wang Shu and Shi Ji Cheng.

U.S. Hopes Fade for Diplomatic Victory in Southern Africa

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

LUANDA, Angola — Three months ago, U.S. diplomats were confident they were on the path toward agreement on an overall regional settlement in southern Africa. The expectations followed nearly two years of talks with Angolan officials in Washington, New York, Luanda and Paris.

But the Reagan administration's hopes for a major diplomatic victory in southern Africa are dying on the battlefields of Angola. Western diplomatic analysts here now say that Angolan mistrust of U.S. and South African intentions, Soviet pressure and, most of all, intensified military operations by the opposition forces of Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, have combined to undermine prospects for a diplomatic breakthrough.

since they are fulfilling a strictly defensive mission within the borders of Angola.

U.S. involvement in the long negotiations to grant independence to Namibia and end hostilities there and in Angola dates back to the Carter administration, which for three years tried unsuccessfully to get out a settlement that would satisfy both South Africa and the opposition South-West Africa People's Organization, or SWAPO. Those talks made some headway but were undermined periodically by SWAPO military forays into Namibia from bases in Angola, by South African counterattacks and preventive raids and by Pretoria's reluctance to agree to a deal that

was likely to bring SWAPO, which receives arms and financial support from the Soviet bloc, to power.

The Reagan administration sought to ease South African fears, break the deadlocked Namibia talks and placate its own conservative constituency by undertaking to guarantee that a Namibian settlement would be accompanied by a Cuban withdrawal. According to South African officials, this offer of linkage was first made in June 1981 by William P. Clark, then deputy secretary of state and now national security adviser, and the assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Chester A. Crocker, while on a trip to South Africa.

But the Cubans have remained

the unresolved issue in direct U.S.-Angolan talks that began in April 1981 in Luanda with a meeting between Mr. Crocker and Paulo Jorge, Angola's foreign minister.

Those discussions picked up steam in the summer of 1982 when a special ambassador, Vernon A. Walters, twice visited Luanda with a Crocker deputy, Frank Wisner. After the second visit, when Mr. Walters met with Mr. dos Santos, the Americans became convinced an agreement was near.

Optimism grew when the foreign ministers of South Africa and Angola held talks at Pretoria's request in the Cape Verde Islands last December to discuss a phased withdrawal of all foreign troops from

Angola. U.S. officials later leaked word of a de facto cease-fire between the two states that was to lead quickly to a formal disengagement pact.

But the pact never came, in part because South African military leaders reportedly repudiated the disengagement plan proposed to Angola. Pretoria sent a lower-ranking official to the second round of talks last February and, according to Mr. Jorge, no further discussions have been held with South Africa.

The result is stalemate. Mr. dos Santos has continued to authorize secret talks with the United States while at the same time seeking increased Soviet military aid against UNITA.

2 Soviet Children Seek Reagan Aid to Go to Israel

By Dusk Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Two Soviet Jewish children have written a letter to President Ronald Reagan asking him for an invitation to the United States as a way of helping their family emigrate to Israel.

Their mother, Ina Brokhina, showed a copy of the letter to Western correspondents, saying that her children, Misha and Kira Kondrashin, had written it without her assistance.

Misha, 9, and Kira, 10, wrote President Reagan that they wanted to live in a country where they could speak Hebrew and observe the Jewish Sabbath in a proper way. They said that they had been hoping to go to Israel since 1979, when their mother applied for exit visas.

The children reminded Mr. Reagan that Yuri V. Andropov, the

Soviet president, had received a number of letters from Americans earlier this year expressing concern about the possibility of a nuclear war. Among these was a letter from 10-year-old Samantha Smith of Manchester, Maine.

In replying personally to Samantha, Mr. Andropov invited her and her parents to visit the Soviet Union as his guests. Their visit here last summer produced considerable publicity here and abroad.

In soliciting a similar invitation from Mr. Reagan, Misha and Kira said: "We also want to visit America so we can see the Walt Disney cartoon films. We would also like to come to see you."

Mrs. Brokhina, in an effort to dramatize her children's letter, said that she and two would-be emigrants had written a letter to Mr. Andropov announcing that they were

holding a one-day fast to protest the continued refusal by the authorities to grant them exit visas. The other two protesters were Dan Shapiro and Dmitri Khazankin.

During the last year, Soviet authorities have sharply curtailed the number of Jews permitted to emigrate to Israel.

According to figures compiled by Western Jewish organizations, Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union dropped from a high of more than 51,000 in 1979 to 2,688 in 1982. So far this year, according to diplomatic sources, the number of Jews allowed to emigrate was less than 200 per month.

Purge of Chinese Party Will Target Radical Opponents of Deng Policies

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The Chinese Communist Party's long-planned bloodless purge will be aimed at reforming or expelling all those opposed to the pragmatic policies of Deng Xiaoping.

The party purification — to be the first since Mr. Deng's moderate faction seized control of China five years ago — has initially targeted three million Communists who rose to power during Mao's radical Cultural Revolution from 1966 to 1976, according to diplomats.

Many of those radical Maoists helped remove Mr. Deng and his associates during the chaotic decade, and they have been blamed for continuing to sabotage his reform programs today.

Mr. Deng, 79, whose highest title is chief of the Military Commission but is regarded as China's paramount leader, has long sought a systematic cleansing of the party to facilitate his modernization plans and to help guarantee their success after he passes power to his less politically well-entrenched successors.

Once the housecleaning is officially inaugurated by the Central Committee, as expected this week, the party's membership of 40 million will be subjected to an intense course of indoctrination and re-education under new ideological standards.

Criteria for membership will be an in-depth knowledge of Mr. Deng's "selected works," a digest

of his speeches on the party, army, economy and art that has become the latest Communist bible here.

Mr. Deng's writings, according to a People's Daily commentary Monday, not only record the correct party line but also serve as a mirror for members to judge their adherence.

"We need to repeatedly and conscientiously examine where we thought and acted correctly, why we were correct or incorrect, what our experiences were and what the lessons should be," asserted the party organ, opening the campaign.

Party officials have taken pains to distinguish between the coming purge — they prefer to call it "rectification" — and past campaigns that turned into witch-hunts.

When the party's general secretary, Hu Yaobang, announced plans for the rectification last year, he said the emphasis would be placed on patient re-education and "curing the illness to save the patient," if possible.

The purification is being promoted as a gradual, mild effort to last three years. The first stage is to concentrate on ideological training and investigations into political backgrounds. Only later will members be told to turn in their party cards and reapply for admission.

"Those who fail to meet the requirements of membership after education shall be expelled or asked to withdraw from the party," said Mr. Hu, 68, who was banished to a cowshed for much of the Cultural Revolution.

Diplomats believe that those expelled will probably escape further punishment, but being stripped of party rank means losing considerable power, prestige and perquisites.

The purge is to coincide with a continuing anti-corruption crackdown that has netted thousands of party officials engaged in smuggling, foreign currency speculation, extortion and embezzlement. Most of them have been jailed and expelled from the party.

Primary targets for the purge are expected to be the 17 million people who joined the party during Mao's final political crusade, when radical ideology rather than expertise was the sole criterion for admission.

Although thousands of Maoists have been jailed or fired since Mr. Deng took over in 1978, there are said to be millions more in the army and local and provincial party apparatuses.

Few of them dare to publicly oppose Mr. Deng, but they are accused of surreptitiously blocking his reform measures, including the breakup of Mao's prized communes, the forced retirement of aged guerrilla fighters in the army, the use of competitive examinations to select college students and the encouragement of private vendors.

Party investigators have collected data on an initial batch of three million of these party dissidents, according to diplomats.

Newly Found Virus Linked to Leukemia Is Cloned by 2 Scientists in California

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Scientists at the University of California at Los Angeles have announced that they have cloned a recently discovered virus type that has been associated with human leukemia.

Dr. Irvin S.Y. Chen and Dr. David Golde of UCLA's hematology-oncology department reported results of experiments with the virus in the current issue of *Nature*, published Friday.

The UCLA researchers said that their success in cloning the virus means that they will have large quantities of it available for experiments that may provide insights into the way it transforms cells.

Called human T-cell leukemia virus II, it is of the same family — but distinctly different from — the

human T-cell leukemia virus I that has been implicated in a type of leukemia detected in Japan. The scientists have found that the Type II virus causes human blood cells to become malignant under laboratory conditions.

Crew Escapes Pakistan Crash

United Press International

ISLAMABAD — A twin-engine U.S. Army plane bound for India crashed Monday when its right engine lost power shortly after taking off from Karachi airport, but the two-man crew safely ejected, U.S. Embassy sources said. The sources said the plane was flying to Bombay when the right engine of the short-range reconnaissance plane lost power.

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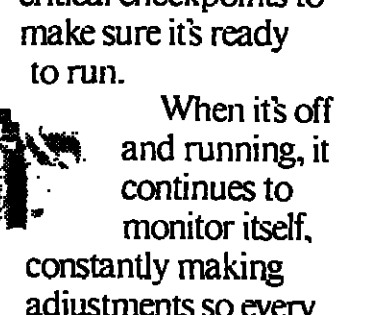
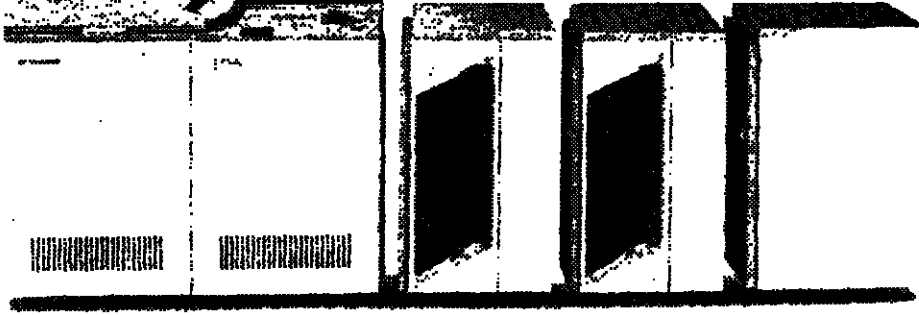
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The Xerox 1075 Marathon copier. Built with the endurance to win.



Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Making Up With China

President Reagan may not wish to claim loud credit for it in his political hand, but he has managed a substantial recovery in American relations with the People's Republic of China. Not without reason, the Chinese had feared he might tip U.S. policy back toward heavy-handed favor for Taiwan in accordance with his well-known pro-White House predictions. The latest milestone on the road back was Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger's recent trip to Beijing. The next should be the planned exchange of visits next year by President Reagan and Premier Zhao Ziyang.

It now appears that the crucial event in the rebuilding of U.S.-Chinese ties was the sequence a year ago — begun by Mr. Reagan's first secretary of state and consummated by his second — in which the president asserted the continuing U.S. interest in the security of Taiwan but did so in terms that Beijing found it could abide. At that point the administration could start turning the focus of its relationship with China to more congenial concerns.

A series of advances was made in the perennially disputed fields of trade and technology; these advances allow Washington to portray itself plausibly as attentive to China's develop-

ment needs. Mr. Weinberger's purpose was to demonstrate American concern for China's security needs as well, by re-engaging China in a continuing strategic dialogue and by moving into military exchanges and arms sales.

Mr. Weinberger's hosts took his anti-Soviet stance as occasion to reaffirm the "independent" foreign policy line with which they have attempted to balance off the United States and the Soviet Union in the last few years. There seems to have been, however, more of a meeting of strategic minds than was apparent. Military exchanges are to begin, and sales of certain equipment may not be too far behind.

There are definite limits — even for a president who has the containment of Soviet power foremost on his mind — on how far ties can be developed. It has always been reckless to ask or expect China to join the United States as a military ally against Moscow, whose paranoia on the subject is bottomless and should not be stoked carelessly. Nevertheless there are considerable strategic advantages in having the Kremlin feel that it must keep looking warily over the Chinese border. Those advantages had best be savored quietly.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Off to Central America

The mulling itinerary of the Kissinger commission in Central America — six countries in six days — leaves little time for digesting information. Nonetheless it is a useful trip. The whirling voyage of the 12 commissioners contrasts with the passivity of U.S. diplomacy, which drifts with the same lack of choice and purpose that caused President Reagan to summon the aid of Henry Kissinger in July.

Not that this drift seems to disturb the Reagan administration. Central America, by its lights, seems "stable." Without committing combat troops, Washington has kept dominions from tumbling. Its surrogates go Nicaragua down in a costly war and deny power to leftist guerrillas in El Salvador. Heading into an election, Mr. Reagan wants Central America to stay where it is — off the front burner.

But even a flying visit should demonstrate what is wrong with this policy, or lack of it. In the name of promoting respect for international law and frontiers, the United States is underwriting an illegal war against Nicaragua's Sandinistas. The Kissinger team's itinerary provides for a landing at the same Managua airport that was bombed a few weeks ago by a plane supplied, it now appears, by the CIA.

And in El Salvador the itinerant panel will be protected by the same security forces that menace the democratic cause that the commissioners aim to promote. So flagrant is the current rampage by rightist death squads that it provoked an angry denunciation by the State Department. With understandable despair, State blames the Salvadoran government for not curbing the terror. Surely the blame also extends to the blank-check aid by which North Americans dissipate their leverage.

Similarly confused was the denial of a visa to the Salvadoran opposition leader who, a month before, had been sought out by Mr. Reagan's personal envoy. The pretext for barring Ruben Zamora was that he had condoned violence, although no one invoked that standard against Roberto d'Aubuisson, the right-winger who spoke of "exterminating" leftists.

Word and deed are also at variance in Washington's response to the true proposals of the Contadora mediators (Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico and Panama). The Reagan administration says it supports their effort, but it declines to say what realistic terms it expects to reach with leftist forces. Those terms will somehow have to square opposition to guerrillas who want to shoot their way into power in El Salvador with support for rebels who attempt to do the same in Nicaragua.

What most concerns Mr. Reagan in Central America? Hostile bases and foreign advisers? Democracy and respect for human rights? The sanctity of frontiers and non-intervention? The administration has managed the implausible: It can be quoted on both sides of every principle currently at stake in Central America. Its game is to yield nothing and let everyone guess what is meant by selective favors to rebels and governments, dictators and democrats, forces of law and of repression.

When his commission was formed Mr. Kissinger looked back wisely at the bitter years of debate over Vietnam. It was imperative, he said, to avoid "the same kind of uncertainty about objectives and about what was attainable that characterized so much of that period." Wise words for a valuable voyage.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Iran and the Strait of Hormuz

If we are faced with any sort of misguided adventure endangering our vital interests, we will have to do something. Blocking the Strait [of Hormuz] will be the first step if we are forced to. As for international reaction, especially that of the United States, we think that the U.S. government should have learned by now that as far as Islamic Iran is concerned it has to think twice before it does anything.

We are not singling out France; for more than two years now we have been condemning the Soviet Union and other countries that have been fueling the war machine in Iraq. [President] Saddam Hussein's oppressive regime is about to collapse. But the Socialist government of France seems to be very foolish; it is irresponsibly and carelessly supplying a regime at a desperate stage of its life and therefore will bear a great part of the responsibility for any disaster.

—Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of Iran, in an interview in Newsweek.

British Silence on Hong Kong

All indications suggest that the present policy of silence about the course of negotiations between China and Britain on the future of Hong Kong is to be maintained on the British side. Despite the diplomatic blackout being adopted by the Foreign Office, the Chinese have not stopped presenting their case and even attacking Britain for adopting a colonialist standpoint. What annoys Beijing is Britain's view that some links with Hong Kong should be maintained in the interim period after 1997, when the lease runs out, to keep

business confidence. This the Chinese see as a relic of colonialism.

In the face of a constant Chinese barrage, there has been no really authoritative statement of the British case. The consequence has been to undermine business confidence, causing a run on the Hong Kong dollar and a slice in the stock exchange. It must be asked if our interests would be better served by reacting with firmness but with some indication of the British negotiating standpoint.

The Chinese talk much about how they want to see capitalism thrive when the colony passes under Chinese control. But they have not grasped the importance psychologically of maintaining business confidence.

One may well ask if the time is not coming when the negotiations should be entrusted to a specially appointed minister who should carry full weight by having access to Mrs. Thatcher. The Chinese are likely to be more impressed and take greater note of the British government. Such a move might also do something to restore confidence in the colony, particularly if negotiations are destined to be long drawn out.

The communists have been applying a kind of psychological warfare, and it seems to be working in some quarters. Beijing's leaders have tried to undermine the residents' confidence in Britain's ability to remain in charge after 1997. So far neither London nor Hong Kong has been able to counter the barrage of propaganda. Because of Britain's self-imposed silence, many in Hong Kong have been persuaded that their future will be dictated according to Beijing's wishes alone.

—China News (Taipei).

Lebanon: Ignoring A Context

By Zbigniew Brzezinski

WASHINGTON — Five years after Camp David and one year after the Reagan plan, both of them high-water marks of constructive United States engagement on behalf of peace in the Middle East, America's Middle East policy is a shambles. Reacting to events tactically, the United States has been reduced to playing a subordinate role. Militarily it is acting as an auxiliary to the Lebanese Army, and politically as a proxy of Israeli foreign policy.

Tragically, perhaps for the first time since the United States has been dying neither in defense of American national interest nor on behalf of any genuine American policy objectives. The longer-term beneficiary of this disastrous turn of events is likely to be the Soviet Union.

In justifying what is happening, Secretary of State George Shultz has said, "The crisis in Lebanon cannot be isolated from the larger Middle East crisis... Progress toward a peaceful solution in Lebanon will contribute to the broader peace process; setbacks in Lebanon will make the broader effort that much harder."

What was strikingly missing from that pronouncement was any acknowledgment of the critically important truth that the opposite connection is even more important: Lebanon cannot be restored without serious and tangible progress in the Arab-Israeli dispute. It was that dispute that destabilized Lebanon in the first place and produced the destructive chain of events of the last year.

The central fact is that Lebanon, as a multi-ethnic and religious compromise, became unstuck as a consequence of the Arab-Israeli dispute. First the large-scale influx of Palestinians into Lebanon upset the fragile balance between the Maronite Christians and the Muslims. The resulting strife then precipitated the entrance of the Syrians into Lebanon, in part to promote the Moslem cause and in larger part to restore Syrian domination that existed before the creation of the Lebanese entity under French rule. Finally, continued strife in Lebanon, the increased Syrian military presence and the use of Lebanon by the PLO for incursions against Israel precipitated the Israeli invasion last year, with its further destabilizing ef-



fect. The cumulative effect has been the collapse of the Lebanese compromise and the resulting civil strife.

That strife cannot be undone by a political patchwork designed purely as a solution to the Lebanese problem. It is only a matter of time before the current cease-fire collapses. An enduring solution for Lebanon must somehow take into account the Palestinians' presence, which automatically intrudes the Arab-Israeli dispute into the Lebanese issue, and it must also deal satisfactorily with both Israel's and Syria's security problems.

It is difficult to imagine the Syrians acquiescing in a permanent solution for Lebanon that results in a two-eminent Israeli role, including the de facto incorporation of southern Lebanon into Israel, and that at the same time leaves the Golan Heights permanently in Israeli hands.

In one way or another the future of Lebanon is therefore linked organically to the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Indeed, it was because of the U.S. effort to resolve that dispute that Menachem Begin and Ariel Sharon quite deliberately sought to preoccupy the United States with Lebanon. Diverting U.S. diplomatic efforts into Lebanon and involving the United States in a protracted diversionary

crisis was the most effective way of derailing the Reagan plan for a Jordanian-West Bank confederation.

In addition, the more the United States became engaged in Lebanon, the more likely it was that eventually the United States would become a protagonist in the conflict, pitted more directly against the Palestinians and the Syrians.

And that is precisely what is now happening. The United States is on the brink of becoming plunged in military activity in Lebanon against the Palestinians and the Syrians.

The result of such involvement is likely to enhance the standing of Syria in the Arab world as the authentic voice of Arab nationalism. Even moderate Arab governments unsympathetic to Syria would find themselves under popular pressures in the face of Syria's willingness to stand up to an America perceived by the Arabs as a military proxy of Israel.

This is the first of two articles. The writer was national security adviser under President Carter. Now professor of government at Columbia University and senior adviser at the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University, he contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Once Again, a Lethal Coup de Théâtre

By Stephen F. Cohen

PRINCETON, New Jersey — Ever since the Cold War began with the birth of the Soviet Union, unexpected and mysterious incidents have periodically disrupted East-West relations just as they were improving. Some incidents were small intrigues, such as the forged "Zionist letter," published in 1924, which led to a break in British-Soviet diplomatic relations. Others have been large human tragedies, such as the destruction of Korean Air Lines Flight 007 and its 269 passengers by a Soviet fighter plane on Sept. 1.

Cold War II has witnessed other such incidents, each still partly unexplained. In May 1960 a summit meeting between Dwight Eisenhower and Nikita Khrushchev was abruptly canceled when an American U-2 spy plane was shot down over Sverdlovsk.

In September 1964 Mr. Khrushchev's plans to visit Bonn and establish diplomatic relations with the Federal Republic of Germany were suddenly aborted by a toxic gas attack on a West German diplomat in the Soviet Union.

In August 1979 ratification of the Salt-2 test ban treaty was fatally delayed by the discovery of a small Soviet submarine in Cuba that had probably been there since 1962.

And now the Korean Air Lines tragedy has undermined recent improvements in American-Soviet relations, including the possibility of an early Reagan-Andropov summit.

The historical lesson, apart from the occasional role of anti-détente intrigues on both sides, is that impassioned Cold War conclusions acted upon immediately after such events, before the mystery unfolds, always turn out to be wrong.

Thus, the KAL incident quickly produced exceedingly dangerous political accusations and consequences in Washington and in Moscow. But we still do not know the full circumstances or causes of that tragedy. Neither the official American nor Soviet version is fully believable. Indeed, both governments are engaging in cover-ups, including concealment of much fuller recordings of the events than the 11-minute transcript disclosed by the United States.

What is Washington concealing? Newspapers have focused on the airliner. Why was it more than 300 miles off course and over Soviet strate-

gic territory for two and a half hours? Was it there accidentally, as Washington claims, in conjunction with a spy mission, as Moscow charges; or to save fuel, as others think? The question is important — although insufficient, because not even proof of a spy mission explains or justifies an attack on a commercial airliner.

A more important question is rarely asked: How many American aircraft were in or near that Soviet airspace during the hours preceding the tragedy? The Reagan administration belatedly admitted the presence of one RC-135, which it says stayed well outside Soviet airspace and left long before the attack. Skepticism is warranted here, given the long history of American overflights and the fact that one RC-135 role is to test Soviet air defense on alert.

Moreover, officials concede that RC-135s "routinely" fly 20 times a month. But the night of the incident was not routine: A Soviet missile test had been scheduled. Did several RC-135s, as another source reports, therefore move into the general vicinity during a period of several hours?

The Reagan administration insists that it is blameless because Soviet air defenses could not have confused the South Korean 747 jumbo jet with a smaller RC-135. But that is the most plausible explanation of what happened, especially if several RC-135s were involved. Everything we know about the Soviet air-defense operation indicates ineptitude and confusion from beginning to end. Everything suggests that Soviet military authorities thought they were attacking an RC-135, not a 747 jumbo jet on an illicit mission. If so, the United States contributed to the confusion and thus to the tragedy itself.

Indeed, an RC-135 in the area may have overheard flight 007's plight and failed to warn it. The Soviet Union seems to be covering up the same explanation, even though it would diminish Soviet responsibility for the tragedy. Until Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, chief of the general staff, laid down the definitive official version at his press conference on Sept. 9, several Soviet statements implied that the South Korean plane

had indeed been mistaken for an RC-135. Marshal Ogarkov emphatically rejected that explanation, insisting that the Soviet defense system had operated flawlessly and that the attack on flight 007 "was not done by mistake."

Instead he restated the entire Soviet case on spy charges against the commercial airliner, a callous justification that politically damaged the Soviet Union abroad as much as did the incident. In short, Soviet authorities, or at least the military, chose to appear evil rather than incompetent.

That bizarre cover-up, designed by the military to preserve its image of infallibility, reflects a major conflict between Soviet political and military leaders. The KAL incident was an enormous blow to Yuri Andropov's leadership.

It undermined his "peace campaign" to keep American missiles out of Europe, stalled his economic reforms announced in July and damaged his personal authority, as evidenced by two unprecedented developments:

■ The Soviet military, and not the Politburo, took charge of public relations, as dramatized by Marshal Ogarkov's extraordinary press conference. (Soon after, Mr. Andropov's men began circulating indirect complaints about the military's "incompetence.")

■ Mr. Andropov disappeared, making his first public comment 27 days after the incident when he finally endorsed the military's cover-up. (His statement indicated that the entire affair had unfolded his argument — against Soviet hard-liners — that better relations with the Reagan administration were still possible. Such "illusions," he lamented, had been "dispelled.")

If the cover-ups in Moscow and Washington persist, flight 007 will remain another partial mystery in Cold War history. But one lesson is clear. The tragedy has shattered the myth of infallible military-technological safeguards that is so essential to the lobbies on both sides that oppose arms control. For if Soviet radar cannot tell a jumbo jet from an RC-135 in two and a half hours, will it be able to distinguish between a Pershing-2 and an errant seagull in six minutes?

The writer is professor of politics at Princeton and writes a monthly column for The Nation.

Israel After Begin

A Frail Figure of Strong Influence

JERUSALEM — Despite his diminutive stature and frail health, Menachem Begin towered like a giant over the political life of Israel during his six turbulent years as prime minister. By the force of his personality he carried most of the public with him most of the time, whether he was making peace with Egypt or waging war in Lebanon. Israel today is a far different place from what it was on June 30, 1977, when Mr. Begin moved into the prime minister's office. The electorate has become more conservative. The people have become richer, although, paradoxically, the economy is in crisis. For the first time, the nation is at peace with one of its Arab neighbors.

—Norman Kempster in the Los Angeles Times.

But Begin Has Left a Domestic Mess

JERUSALEM — Menachem Begin has left his successor more than an army mired in southern Lebanon and a virtually unworkable grip on the occupied West Bank. He has left a domestic mess, the result of a national economic joyride that began in the pre-election-day politics of 1981. In the same month that he announced his resignation the bills began coming due. The shekel was devalued by 7.5 percent, and the government plunged into a painful round of cabinet negotiations aimed at cutting the budget and raising revenues by about \$1 billion.

—Edward Walsh in The Washington Post.

After 35 Years of Political Stability

WASHINGTON — Unless Yitzhak Shamir has political talents so far kept well-hidden, it will not be long before 35 years of remarkable political stability in Israel comes to an end. Mr. Shamir has inherited a mess. Mr. Begin came to power by fashioning a coalition in the electorate of European and Oriental Jews, voters with little in common except their attraction to him and their hostility to Labor. Without Mr. Begin, it is hard to see how this coalition can endure.

—Lawrence Meyer, author of "Israel: New Portrait of a Troubled Land," writing in The Washington Post.

Backward Now ...

WASHINGTON — Mr. Begin has been somewhat unfairly branded a "terrorist," a label fastened onto him by the outside world and by Labor Party stalwarts, including the redoubtable David Ben-Gurion. But Mr. Begin never took part in the nuts-and-bolts work of terrorism. He was always an organizer and politician. The same cannot be said for Mr. Shamir, whose reputation for ruthlessness is well-deserved. It was Mr. Shamir who plotted the assassination in 1944 of Lord Moyne, the British resident minister in the Middle East; the cold-blooded murder stunned the world and sent shock waves through the ranks of Zionists. In addition, the evidence is overwhelming that Mr. Shamir had a rival Stern Gang leader killed in a struggle for power.

Thus it is a ruthlessly militant man who takes over at a time when Israel is divided and needs a leader of moderation equipped with political and visionary gifts. When Mr. Begin resigned, Israel lost the one man who combined those qualities. What is left is Beginism without Begin, a bristling caretaker government, a shadow of the Begin legacy.

—Amos Perlmutter, professor of political science at American University, writing in the Los Angeles Times.

... or Forward Toward Compromise?

TEL AVIV — For better or for worse, Israel is losing its last authoritarian leader from the generation of the founding fathers. As Menachem Begin steps down there remains a void, and most of the people stand to lose the feeling that "someone is up there" — someone fatherly and reliable, imbued with a deep sense of history and a keen feeling for danger, someone who makes you feel secure. From now on Israel will have to compromise on moderate leaders. They will have to compromise on less far-reaching ambitions. They will have to compromise on dealing with problems that cannot be resolved by military force. When all is said and done, they might learn that the only way open to them at this stage is to compromise with their Arab neighbors.

In the long run, Mr. Begin's resignation might turn out to have been a turning point in the history of Israel.

—Yael Marcus, a columnist of the Tel Aviv daily Haaretz, writing in The Washington Post.

LETTERS

A Neutrality of Reason

Sometimes art and artfulness imperil life. In the international arena, the volleys of accusations over KAL 007 still echo, and the third and present act is entitled Retribution. On stage, Mr. Reagan and Mrs. Thatcher, costumed as demagogues, warn of Soviet devility; the Greek chorus in Congress vies to be heard at a loud anti-Soviet pitch. Offstage, prejudice fortifies suspicion and threatens to deteriorate into hatred.

So it is even more critical that we retain a neutrality of reason. We must be wary of East-West partisanship and the tawdry form of patriotism — the gesticulating, defense-spending version — that provokes international diplomacy on a football field of all nations are polarized into opposed camps and "firm response" is a euphemism for squaring off. The current sentiments of President Reagan and his encourage stoke diplomatic, economic and social hostilities and thus the Russian siege mentality.

The preoccupation of the superpowers is with preparations for war rather than with safeguarding global peace. The two concerns do not coincide. Combative and unnecessary gestures are being made under the guise of necessary vigilance.

We can avoid the spring of 1914, when the world's peace was at the mercy of an accident, by not permitting partiality to pre-empt our informed dispassion.

ANDREW KOPS,
London.

Pretoria and Namibia

I see that Henry Bienen (in "There Are Other Ways to Help Africans," IET, Aug. 8) has argued that the United States, and by inference the Western world, should use only "international trade and commerce" to solve the problems of Namibia.

The advice seems naive. It would appear self-evident that a terrorist conflict such as that going on in Namibia can be settled in no way except militarily or through heavy political pressure from many states, which does not seem possible in this case given the present state of affairs in the United Nations.

Professor Bienen stated that "South Africa may not agree to an independent Namibia in any case." In this, as in other unlikely assumptions, he is incorrect. South Africa could hardly disagree, at this late date, its pledges of independence for Namibia and for troop withdrawal, which it has repeatedly made to the United States and the Western world.

MARION E. SHAW,
Washington.

FROM OUR OCT. 11 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Women's Dailies in China

NEW YORK — Shadowy rumors of a woman's daily paper in China have floated through women's publications in America for several years, but it was left for Li-Sum-Ling to declare that there were dozens of them, not one. "There are four women's daily papers in Canton," said he, "five or six in Shanghai, and the same proportionately in every large city in China. These papers are all run by Chinese women, and women do all the work on them." "All this is not new, you must understand," said the visitor. "Female education fell into neglect, and now it is being resumed, that's all. It is necessary for the women to be educated if a country is to advance."

1933: A Shower of Meteors

PARIS — Still puzzled as to the origin of the meteoric shower observed [on Oct. 9] by thousands over a huge area from Belgium to Spain, Paris astronomers were reluctant to give a scientific explanation of the brilliant display until they have had time to study it carefully. Paris saw the celestial fireworks when shooting stars appeared suddenly all through the heavens and continued to flare up and fade in a general west-east direction. Observers counted as many as 75 per minute. More than 10,000 meteors were counted at the Paris observatory. The Antwerp Astronomical Society said it found the starting point of the shower in the head of the Dragon constellation.

An Unusual Co-Presidency That Raises Questions

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — A curious shift in the power relationship has taken place between the president and Congress. It is working to the benefit of President Reagan and the speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. What is not so certain is how well it is serving U.S. interests.

To oversimplify a vastly more complex personal and political story, Tip O'Neill and Ronald Reagan have sized each other up, acknowledged each other's power and defined a relationship of mutual respect that allows each of them room to do his own political business without forcing cooperation on other issues.

If that sounds like the definition of a mature, productive and healthy relationship, it is. But it was achieved only through pain and strife, and it may or may not work out for the best. It is certainly a change. In 1981 Mr. Reagan went out of his way to humiliate Speaker O'Neill, riding roughshod over him time and again on the floor of the House and proving that there were many Democratic representatives who were far more responsive to Mr. Reagan's boasts than to Mr. O'Neill's feeble efforts to invoke loyalty.

In 1982 Mr. O'Neill had his revenge, letting Mr. Reagan twist on the rack of recession and beating

enough of the "Reagan robots" in the midterm election to give Democrats real working control of the House.

At the beginning of this year each man knew that he held veto power over the other's legislative agenda. The process of mutual acknowledgment began with the Social Security deal, in which Mr. Reagan made large substantive concessions in return for Mr. O'Neill giving up an issue that was bedeviling the White House and the Republicans.

The tentative partnership founded on differences over military spending, Central American policy, taxes and deficits. But it revived strongly in the last month when Mr. O'Neill endorsed Mr. Reagan's handling of the South Korean plane incident and put his prestige on the line by supporting Mr. Reagan's continued use of the marines in Lebanon.

Frequent photographs of Mr. Reagan signing bills with leading Democrats applauding in the background attest to the new dictum: Where the speaker and president agree, progress is possible; where they differ, the legislation will be put aside.

Under this general and unstated pact, the long-threatened veto battle over appropriations is disappearing

partnership by the fundamental political conflict between the two men. Both have their eyes on the 1984 election. The president hopes for a victory that will "let Reagan be Reagan" for four years, unhampered by the likes of Tip O'Neill. Mr. O'Neill believes the Democrats can rout Mr. Reagan and the Republicans, gain strength in Congress and install a new president who shares Mr. O'Neill's traditional liberal Democratic economic and social goals.

Neither man wants to take the responsibility — or expose his party to the pre-election risks — of taking the painful steps on taxes, entitlements and military spending that would be necessary to reduce the horrendous budget deficits. So the U.S. government goes on risking the world economy by failing to pay its own bills.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. O'Neill do not trust each other on the complex constituency politics of the immigration issue. So the United States government continues to be unable to control its own borders.

The Reagan-O'Neill team may be better than nothing as an interim device. But, as these examples indicate, it is a long way from providing a copy title arrangement between Mr. O'Neill and Mr. Reagan. More serious are the constraints placed on this

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92230 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cables: Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Gen. Mgr. Asst.: Alain Lacroix, 24-34 Avenue de la République, 75011 Paris. Tél. 471190.
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin McKelvey, 65 Long Ave., London EC2A 4PU. Tel. 836-4932. Telex 243099.
U.S. capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre 873201126. Commission Paritaire No. 34231.
U.S. subscription: \$280 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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ARTS / LEISURE

Austen Pride and Prejudices

By Michael Roddy
The Associated Press
PHILADELPHIA — Emma Woodhouse wasn't there in person, nor was John Knightley or Elizabeth Bennet, but Jane Austen's most popular characters are very much alive for the 225th anniversary of her birth, which is being celebrated with a conference on the novelist.

U.S. Movie Marquee

CAPSULE comments on films recently released in the United States:

Francis Ford Coppola's new film, "Rumble Fish," based on S.E. Hinton's novel, is about two brothers, Rusty James (Matt Dillon) and Motorcycle Boy (Mickey Rourke). Motorcycle Boy is a born leader, a heroic veteran of gang warfare; Rusty James thinks he's a nobody. The film is shot mostly in black and white. According to Janet Maslin of The New York Times, the film "exerts more than a little fascination over its most absurd" but it is so furiously overloaded, so consumed with extravagant touches, that any hint of a central thread is obscured.

Sean Connery returns in the new Bond film "Never Say Never Again" directed by Irvin Kershner. This time Bond, after a lifetime of high living, is taking a health cure. The villain of the film is Largo (Klaus Maria Brandauer) who plans to hijack two U.S. cruise missiles and hold them for ransom. Janet Maslin of The New York Times says the film "has noticeably more humor and character than the Bond films usually provide." Gary Arnold of The Washington Post calls it "one of the best James Bond adventure thrillers ever made."

In Arthur Hiller's "Romantic Comedy," Dudley Moore appears as a popular New York playwright in need of a collaborator to give him inspiration. He finds one in Phoebe Craddock (Mary Steenburgen), whom he meets on the day of his marriage. Vincent Canby of The New York Times says the film has "remarkably little wit, humor, charm or interest."

Peter Sarsy's "The Lonely Lady," based on a book by Harold Robbins, tells of an ambitious creature (Pia Zadora) who marries a successful older man and fights her way to fame in the movie business. According to Janet Maslin of The

"They're much more real to us than real, live people," said Joan Austen-Leigh, a Canadian writer who is the great-granddaughter of the English novelist's eldest brother.

Jane Austen died in 1817 at the age of 41, leaving six engrossing novels on the manners of English country life, some of them published posthumously. With great

delicacy, they recount the goings-on among three or four families, usually with one or more marriageable young women as central characters.

Alicionados at the fifth annual meeting of the Jane Austen Society of North America admitted that Austen's writing is often an acquired taste. "She really has been like a caviar to the general public," said Austen-Leigh, who lives in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Would Austen-Leigh like to see the works become more popular? "That would be dreadful," she replied.

Yet Jane Austen maintains her appeal even in these days of mass-media culture. A British-made television series based on Austen's "Pride and Prejudice" did well on both sides of the Atlantic, and the latest edition of "Books in Print" lists about 1,100 titles devoted to the author. In the United States, bumper stickers and tote bags with the legend, "I'd rather be reading Jane Austen," can be spotted here and there.

The society, which has a counterpart in England, attracted about 100 people to its first meeting in New York City in 1979. It now has approximately 1,000 members, according to its president, Joseph Costa, a school teacher in Rockland County, New York.

This year's meeting was held in Philadelphia, where "Emma," the only book published in the United States during the author's lifetime, was first printed in 1816. The agenda included both scholarly and playful looks at the novelist and "Emma."

Professor Wayne Booth of the University of Chicago analyzed how feminist ideas fared in "Emma."

Above all, the conference gave fans a chance to test some ideas. "For example, Mr. Woodhouse, was he a kind, sweet old gentleman or a hypochondriac?" Austen-Leigh asked, referring to one of the protagonists in "Emma." In voicing their opinions, she added, "people can get violent."

"I would travel anywhere for the conference," said Marilyn Sachs, a novelist from San Francisco. "A lot of us feel that when the world gets too hard, we can retreat to Jane Austen, to her sanity, humor, style and timelessness."

14th-Century Banknotes Sold
The Associated Press
LONDON — The world's three oldest known surviving banknotes, printed in China on paper made of mulberry bark between 1368 and 1399, brought \$570 (\$1,005) in a Phillips auction house sale, a spokesman said.



Frances Fitzgerald Smith is retracing her father's footsteps.

Following Fitzgerald's Trail in Paris

By Greg MacArthur
The Associated Press

PARIS — Her name appears in dozens of memoirs and biographies about the Lost Generation of American expatriates in the Paris of the 1920s — a minor character in the tow of her celebrated parents.

Frances Scott (Scotty) Fitzgerald Smith, the only child of the author F. Scott Fitzgerald and his tragically troubled wife, Zelda, returned to Paris to retrace some of the dancing, swirling and staggering steps her parents took during their years of self-imposed exile in France.

"It was a constant merry-go-round for them," she said during a break in the filming of a documentary about her father. "He devoted six or seven years of his life, from about 1924 to 1931, to having a good time in Paris."

Smith was only 10 when her parents' European adventures ended. She is 61 now, although for many Fitzgerald fans she remains a image in faded snapshots, wearing a pageboy haircut on a Riviera beach in the company of Pablo Picasso and the glamorous Gerald and Sarah Murphy.

But she has spent years thinking about, reading about and writing about her parents, who symbolized for many the rollercoaster that began as the Jazz Age and ended in the Depression.

She has been back to Paris eight times to visit the apartments where they lived and the parks in which she played as a girl. And she now believes the Paris of the 1920s was a "glamorous party" that kept her father from leaving a larger literary legacy and contributed to his early death.

"My father wrote a few short stories just to keep the family alive — some of them good, some not so good — and he kept talking about the novel he was writing without doing much writing. . . . His greatest problem was all the distractions in Paris."

"But before we judge him too harshly, you have to remember that Paris in those days was the artistic and intellectual capital of the world. Everybody was here: Hemingway, Jean Cocteau, Josephine Baker and Picasso. Edith Wharton and Gertrude Stein were here. It was almost impossible to resist an invitation."

"But overall, I think Paris was a mixed blessing. Without Paris, or France at least, he never would have written 'Tender is the Night.' But I think if he had stayed in the United States, he might have written

'Rienzi': Wagner and Mussolini

By Henry Pleasants
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The English National Opera's new production of "Rienzi" promised welcome opportunity to make the acquaintance of a Wagner opera more often written and read about than heard. There had not been a professional production in London in about 70 years.

In the event, one left the Coliseum after the premiere feeling rather cheated. What we had been offered was not Wagner's "Rienzi" but that of the young producer, Nicholas Hytner, and his designer, David Fielding. We had been transported not to Wagner's 14th-century Rome, but to the 20th-century Rome of Benito Mussolini. It had been effective, to be sure, if

rather campish, but as theater closer to Andrew Lloyd Webber's "Evita" than to Wagner.

The problem with "Rienzi," first produced in Dresden in 1842, is three-fold: its length (uncut, it would run to somewhere between five and six hours); a score suggesting little of the original genius that would surface so brilliantly and decisively just a few months later in "The Flying Dutchman," and a scenario calling for spectacular and inevitably expensive pageantry (indeed, the center of Wagner's plan is not the ill-starred "last of the tribes," but the fickle Roman populace).

All of which made "Rienzi" an odd choice for the inauguration of a three-year series of offbeat operas to be put on cheaply for a single run of 10 or so performances. "Rienzi," as Wagner conceived it, cannot be produced on the cheap.

Hytner and Fielding have evaded, if not solved, those parts of the problem posed by the length of the opera and the quality of the music by cutting the score by a third or more, and that part of the problem concerned with pageantry, pomp and ceremony by banishing the mob (chorus) to three tiers above the stage where they sit. Mao-uniformed, reading from their scores and quite visibly turning pages.

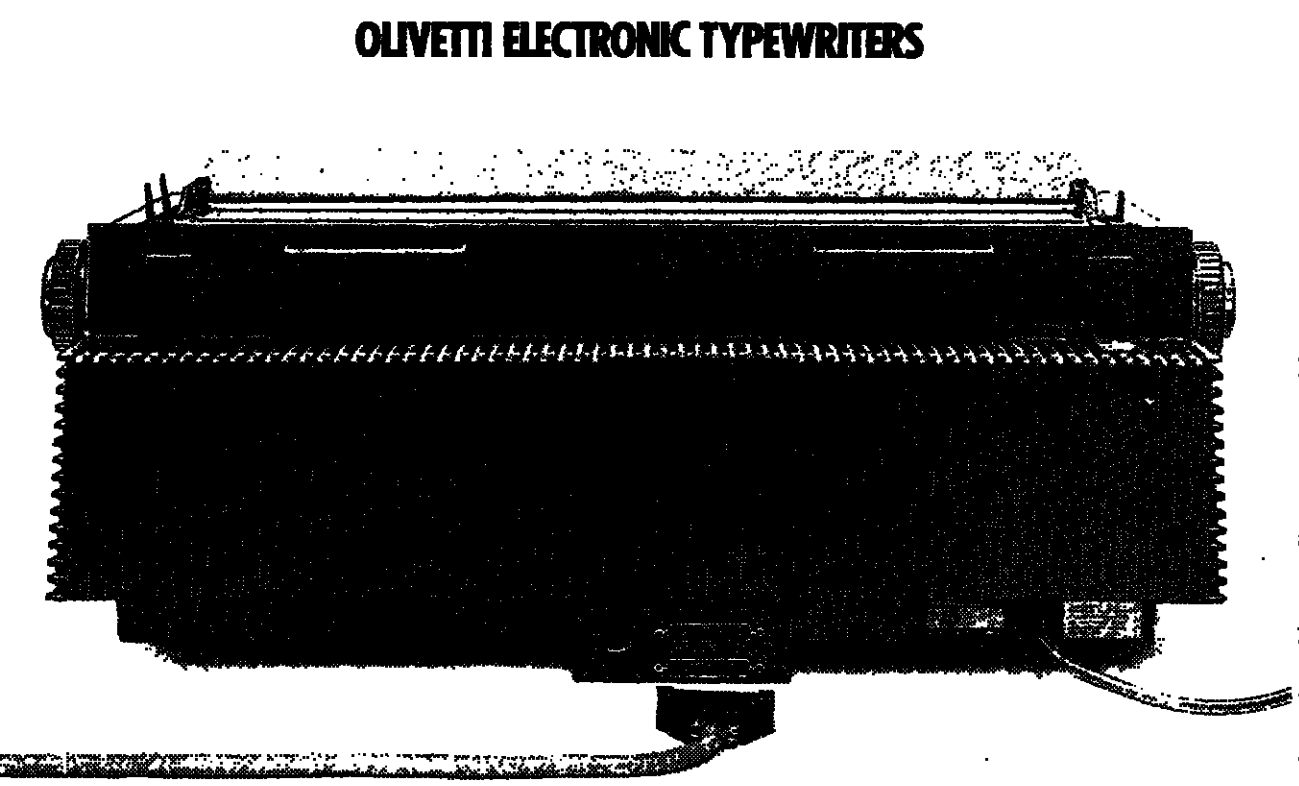
On stage we have a Rienzi who is a composite of 20th-century dictators, both fascist and communist, but mostly, and appropriately, in view of the libretto's repeated references to Rome, Mussolini. The decor is 20th-century totalitarian, and the pageantry is supplied by archive film clips of mass rallies and new film clips made to look like archive material showing Rienzi holding forth à la Mussolini, Hitler et al.

A half-hour ballet-pantomime is reduced to seven minutes of 8-year-olds doing youthfully regiminated calisthenics and gymnastics. At the end, Rienzi and his cronies are gunned down by the counterrevolution, reinforced by tanks, headlights blazing. And so on.

In short, and in terms of coming to grips with the challenge of producing Wagner's "Rienzi," it is a cop-out. It is cleverly, even brilliantly, conceived and executed and meretriciously effective.

It is well sung and well acted, most notably by Kenneth Woolman in the title role. If he seems a more sympathetic dictator than the 20th-century counterparts evoked by the producer, well, that's the way Wagner saw him. Valiant performances, too, by Kathryn Harries as Rienzi's sister Irene and by Felicity Palmer as the equivocal and amiable Adriano, Wagner's transvestite casting rendered the more problematical by the updating. Heriberto

Baltimore Moves Poe Statue
United Press International
BALTIMORE — Edgar Allan Poe enthusiasts marked the 134th anniversary of the writer's death by moving a bronze statue of Poe from an obscure city park to a plaza at the University of Baltimore in the cultural heart of the city.



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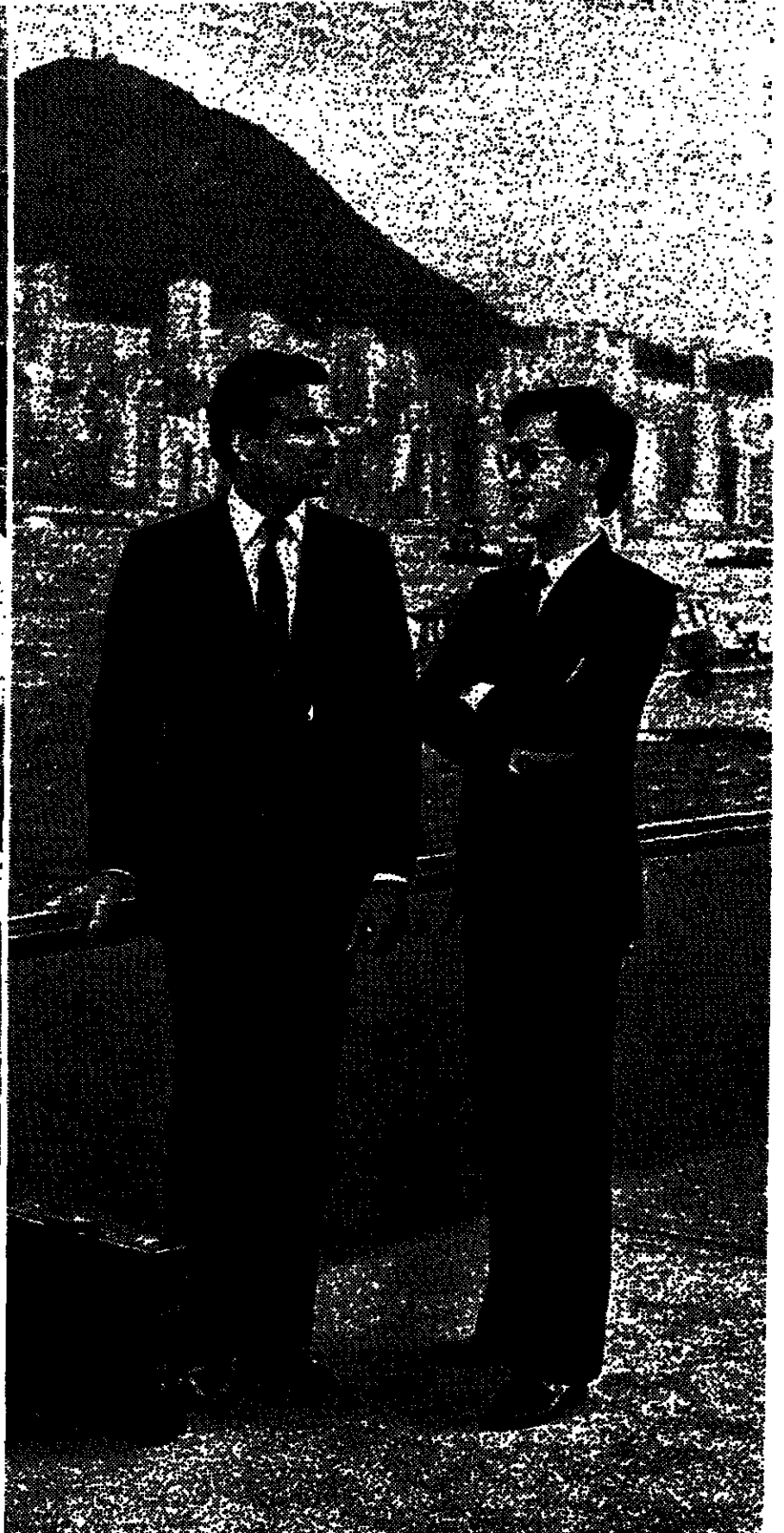
A Neutrality of

Some times are not what they seem. In the international arena, the words of acceptance and the words of rejection are often the same. Mr. Reagan and his administration are the best example of this. They are the only administration in the world that has not taken a stand on the issue of nuclear disarmament. They are the only administration in the world that has not taken a stand on the issue of human rights. They are the only administration in the world that has not taken a stand on the issue of the environment. They are the only administration in the world that has not taken a stand on the issue of the economy. They are the only administration in the world that has not taken a stand on the issue of the culture. They are the only administration in the world that has not taken a stand on the issue of the future.

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What large companies and banks should know about Morgan's international trade services



At left, Morgan banker Richard Johnson in New York with two of the bank's international trade services officers, Alfred Koebel and Alexander Kennedy. Center, at one of the automated data units serving trade clients are Atwood Collins, who heads trade services, Maureen Barrett, Robert Springett, and Lowell Knauer. Right, two officers of Morgan's Hong Kong office. David Morris heads general banking; Kenneth Sit's responsibilities include trade services.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1983
COM

Weather Disrupts
Soviet Union

MOSCOW — The weather in the Soviet Union has been a major factor in the country's economic performance this year. Heavy rains and flooding have disrupted agricultural and industrial production. The government has announced that it will provide financial assistance to the West to help with the weather-related damage. The Soviet Union has also announced that it will provide financial assistance to the West to help with the weather-related damage. The Soviet Union has also announced that it will provide financial assistance to the West to help with the weather-related damage.

Australian Diamonds

SOUTH AUSTRALIA — The Western Australian government has approved a mining venture to develop diamonds in the state. The venture is led by CRAI, a company with a 50 percent stake in the project. The government has approved the venture because it will provide a significant source of revenue for the state. The venture is expected to start production in the near future.

CURRENT

Country	Unit	Rate
U.S.	Dollars	1.0000
Canada	Canadian Dollars	0.7500
U.K.	Pounds	0.6900
France	Francs	6.5500
Germany	Mark	3.3600
Italy	Lira	2036.00
Japan	Yen	163.60
Spain	Peseta	166.64
Sweden	Krona	4.6600
Norway	Krone	4.7600
Denmark	Krone	6.4600
Finland	Markka	5.9400
Greece	Drachma	340.75
Portugal	Escudo	200.48
Belgium	Franc	36.3600
Netherlands	Guilder	10.3600
Switzerland	Franc	7.2000
Austria	Schilling	13.7600
Czech Republic	Koruna	166.64
Slovakia	Koruna	166.64
Hungary	Forint	200.48
Poland	Zloty	5.0000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	166.64
Yugoslavia	Dinar	20.3600
Romania	Leu	16.6600
Bulgaria	Lev	166.64
Soviet Union	Ruble	166.64
East Germany	Mark	3.3600
West Germany	Mark	3.3600
France	Franc	6.5500
Italy	Lira	2036.00
Spain	Peseta	166.64
Sweden	Krona	4.6600
Norway	Krone	4.7600
Denmark	Krone	6.4600
Finland	Markka	5.9400
Greece	Drachma	340.75
Portugal	Escudo	200.48
Belgium	Franc	36.3600
Netherlands	Guilder	10.3600
Switzerland	Franc	7.2000
Austria	Schilling	13.7600
Czech Republic	Koruna	166.64
Slovakia	Koruna	166.64
Hungary	Forint	200.48
Poland	Zloty	5.0000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	166.64
Yugoslavia	Dinar	20.3600
Romania	Leu	16.6600
Bulgaria	Lev	166.64
Soviet Union	Ruble	166.64
East Germany	Mark	3.3600
West Germany	Mark	3.3600

INTEREST

Country	Rate
U.S.	5.00%
Canada	7.00%
U.K.	9.00%
France	10.00%
Germany	11.00%
Italy	12.00%
Japan	13.00%
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Romania	199.00%
Bulgaria	200.00%

NYSE Most Actives				
AT&T	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
IBM	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
General Electric	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Merck & Co.	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Amgen	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Boeing	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
McDonald's	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Wendy's	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Domino's	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2

Dow Jones Averages				
Indus	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Comp	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Trans	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Chem	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Auto	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Food	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Health	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Energy	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Tele	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Finance	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2

NYSE Index				
High	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Low	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Open	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Close	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Change	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2

Monday's NYSE Closing				
Vol. at 4 p.m.	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol.	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Prev. Completed Close	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street				

AMEX Diaries				
Advanced	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Unsettled	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Settled	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Volume	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Volume down	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2

NASDAQ Index				
High	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Low	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Open	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Close	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Change	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2

AMEX Most Actives				
IBM	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
General Electric	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Merck & Co.	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Amgen	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Boeing	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
McDonald's	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Wendy's	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
Domino's	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2
AT&T	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+1 1/2

NYSE Most Actives									
AT&T	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
IBM	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
General Electric	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Merck & Co.	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Amgen	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Boeing	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
McDonald's	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Wendy's	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2

(Continued on Page 12)

الشرق الأوسط

Argentina's 2 Main Parties Planning To Reverse Free-Enterprise Push

By Pablo Masas

BUENOS AIRES—Argentina's two main political parties plan to reverse eight years of free-market economic policies under military governments after the return to civilian rule.

The Peronist and Radical parties, the leading contenders in elections set for Oct. 30, have published election manifestos calling for heavy state intervention in the economy and easier terms from foreign banks for rescheduling Argentina's about \$40-billion foreign debt, including a new standby agreement from the International Monetary Fund.

Both parties have proposed heavy interventionist economic policies, and plan to nationalize bank deposits, impose strict foreign-exchange controls and raise tariff barriers to protect local industry.

The dilemma for the parties is how to meet heavy foreign-loan repayments while trying to initiate an era of economic growth, including higher imports.

The Radical Party says it wants economic growth of 5 percent in 1984, and a cut in the trade surplus to \$2 billion to \$2.5 billion next year from an expected \$3.5 billion this year, Enrique Garcia Vasquez, an economist for the Radicals, said.

To bridge an estimated foreign-payments deficit of about \$9 billion in principal and interest in 1984, the Radicals say they will try to renew an IMF standby agreement as the basis for a new rescheduling agreement with commercial banks, he said.

Peronist economists say their first priority is to restore living standards to 1974 levels within five years.

This would require 8-percent growth annually in the gross do-

mestic product, leaving a trade surplus of \$2 billion a year to service the foreign debt, Eduardo Setti, the party's chief economist, said.

Mr. Setti said the Peronist goals are ambitious but he believes high growth rates can be achieved in the new government's first two years by restoring to production the idle capacity in the country's industry, now 40 percent.

Both parties have proposed a social pact for government, employers and unions to fight an annual inflation rate estimated at 335 percent.

This would include price and wage controls in the first stages, eventually giving way to free collective bargaining.

With large foreign debt and unemployment officially at 14 percent, the parties agree they face a formidable task in trying to reverse the economic crisis.

Volcker Urges Latin Debt Help

The Associated Press

HONOLULU—U.S. banks must support refinancing of Latin America's debt for the Third World's economic recovery to succeed, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul A. Volcker said Monday.

"Signs of financial stabilization in a number of Latin American countries" are appearing, he said at the American Bankers Association convention here. But Mr. Volcker added that failure to support further lending and refinancing will imperil the recovery.

He also said that failure by Congress to approve an \$8.4-billion increase in the U.S. quota to the International Monetary Fund "could only be widely interpreted—as by design or otherwise—as an unwillingness... to support the current effort of so many nations and institutions."

Interfirst Corp. Loss Surprises Other Bankers

Officers Fire Subsidiary Chairman, Say Bank Is Sound Despite Problem Loans

By Robert A. Bennett

New York Times Service

HONOLULU—The big third-quarter loss reported by Interfirst Corp. of Dallas surprised many of the 11,000 bankers here for the annual convention of the U.S. Bankers Association, which ends Tuesday.

But it evidently did not surprise top officers at the bank holding company. They indicated in an interview here that they had spent the days before the announcement assuring their colleagues in the industry that Interfirst was sound despite the problem loans that had pushed the company into the red for the quarter.

Not only was the \$194-million net operating loss, reported Friday, the biggest ever reported among U.S. banks, but Interfirst's long-run and most profitable banking organizations in the United States.

The typical reaction was, "Is it possible?" But it was possible, and Interfirst's two senior officers came here to explain their case.

The men, Elvis L. Mason and Robert H. Stewart 3d, have been widely considered among the best bankers in the business, locked in an amiable rivalry. Mr. Mason is

Interfirst's chairman and chief executive officer and Mr. Stewart formerly was chief executive officer and was chairman of the executive committee until Friday.

In announcing the loss, the bank said it had dismissed William D. Breedlove, who had been chairman of Interfirst Bank in Dallas, which accounts for about half the group's total assets. Mr. Stewart replaced Mr. Breedlove as chairman and chief executive officer of the Dallas bank.

"The financial markets have complete confidence in Bob," Mr. Mason said of Mr. Stewart.

Most of the problem loans were to the energy industry and Mr. Mason said that such problems were endemic to Texas banking, where most banks are heavily engaged in financing the energy industry. "No bank in Texas has found it easy to come to grips with credit problems," he said.

Many Texas bankers at the convention were predicting that other banks in the state would eventually report comparable losses, though much smaller in because most banks are far smaller than Interfirst. In some cases, the problems are not merely in energy lending but also in agriculture.

To reassure the banking community, Mr. Mason and Mr. Stewart

flew into Honolulu Saturday and attended receptions given by other banks.

Even before their brief trip to Hawaii, and even before the announcement about the loss, Mr. Mason and Mr. Stewart were seeking to shore up support among the nation's biggest bankers just in case the Dallas bank needed help in raising money, an unlikely prospect considering the company's still unusually strong capital position. But early last week, Mr. Mason began meeting with major bankers in New York to let them know of the extent of the problems and to reassure them of Interfirst's basic strength.

"It was an effort to be certain that the heads of some of the biggest banks in the country were not surprised," Mr. Mason said. "We thought it important to brief them in advance. We didn't expect to have any trouble raising money, but we wanted to be sure other banks understood our position."

Mr. Mason stressed that the big provision for loan losses, \$430 million, was taken to make sure that there would be enough to deal with any unforeseen problems. And he indicated that the company might even recoup some of the \$334 million in loans it charged off during

the quarter, mostly in the oil and gas sector.

Among the points that Mr. Mason made were:

• A "substantial portion" of the problem loans were concentrated among 40 or 50 credits.

• Despite the loss of almost \$200 million, Interfirst's primary capital, at 6.2 percent of total assets, is among the strongest of the nation's 15 largest banks. Its reserve for loan losses, a cushion to protect against future bad loans, stands at 1.84 percent of total loans, also about the highest among the big banks.

• The losses were the result of "bad judgment" by the management of the Dallas subsidiary. "We're not going to tolerate this sort of breakdown," he said. But Mr. Mason added that there was no dishonesty involved.

• Too much was loaned to certain companies. But he acknowledged that such judgment "is easy with hindsight."

The big loss was taken to get the problems behind the bank, Mr. Mason said. "We went that extra step, we felt strongly that we should not put our company through a prolonged period of adversity."

Murdoch Is Wagering Heavily on Satellite TV

(Continued from Page 9)

run by advertising salesmen and accountants."

So early next year, albeit a few months later than he would have liked, Mr. Murdoch will inaugurate Skyband, a national satellite-to-cable television network. It will blend two channels of movies along with three channels of cable television's most successful commercial programming—probably including Ted Turner's Cable News Network and Warner America's MTV.

A video package that Mr. Murdoch plans to market aggressively. The idea is that a Skyband subscriber will lease a satellite receiver dish roughly 34 feet (1.1 meters) wide, attach it to the roof or install it in the backyard, and pay \$25 to \$30 a month for access to that programming.

"We're thinking of direct-broadcast satellites as something that will fill in where cable TV can't go," Mr. Murdoch said. "There are going to be 12 million homes in this country that will never have cable. If five million of those households want that kind of programming, that's a viable business for a couple of companies."

Mr. Murdoch wants to move fast. Earlier this year, he made the decision to enter the direct-broadcast-satellite, or DBS, market and quickly leased five transponders on the SBS 3 satellite. In less than a year, his company not only will have acquired the programming to attract subscribers, but will have assured that enough satellite dishes are built, distributed, installed and serviced to justify the huge investment involved.

"The market's entirely new, it's absolutely new, but there was never any doubt that it was going to happen," Mr. Murdoch said. "The real question is, are the advantages of being first in very great? We think they are."

However, Mr. Murdoch's Skyband probably will not be the first of the so-called "interim DBS" services. United Satellite Communications Inc., a venture backed by General Instrument Corp., plans to launch its service next month with Indianapolis, Indiana, as its first try. Presumably by Mr. Murdoch's Skyband, Satellite Television Corp., a joint subsidiary, said that it could start its service two years ahead of schedule and begin broadcasting by next autumn.

Mr. Murdoch's real fear, although he does not use the word, is that Time Inc., the multimedia giant, and its phenomenally successful Home Box Office subsidiary, will expand from cable distribution to satellite. "The likely competition Time Inc. is quite the major and on our horizon," he said. "If we see one of us doing well, they'll see it."

"Historically, though, Mr. Murdoch is at his best in a fight. Whether print or video, he immediately goes for market share, and he goes and promotes accordingly. The man is dedicated and has the media operation of world in 30 years," noted Kerry Pack, chairman of Australian Consolidated Press Ltd., Mr. Murdoch's rival there who competes both in newspapers and his television network. "You don't do that on plays or inspired thought. It is very competent, a very tough competitor, and he has an unrelenting desire to win."

Other Murdoch competitors do decline to be named, hold a generous view. "He will screw to the wall and smile at you," snarled one New York media executive.

"This time next year—that will be the dangerous time for us," Mr. Murdoch said. "We should sell all 1,000 of our receivers. We will be strained then by capacity. The half-million should come easily. In fact, the first million should

come easily. If not, we're in big trouble."

If Skyband works, it will add \$0.50 per month to earnings, "and we'll be making between \$25 million to \$30 million a month at the end of three years," he said. "If it doesn't, we'll have one very bad year where we'll run for our lives."

The odds are not with Mr. Murdoch. Even though he has an agreement with MCom to build the satellite dishes, it is still far from certain that enough can be produced in time for an early roll-out next year. Mr. Murdoch's assertion that he can price the dishes at \$325 is unproven. What's more, the logistics of distributing and installing the dishes are still undetermined, but Mr. Murdoch says those arrangements will be disclosed shortly.

"We've never been able to convince ourselves that there's a business in the stand-alone direct-broadcast-satellite business," said Frank Riandi, who heads Time's HBO. "We have grave doubts about servicing the ground components. People are vastly underestimating the costs of installing and maintaining the dishes."

He declined to rule it out, though. He also declined to speculate on Mr. Murdoch's chances, only saying that "Rupert seems to operate on a higher risk-reward ratio than we do—but I admire the man for the risks he's taking."

Of course, Mr. Riandi has precisely what Mr. Murdoch really needs to make his service go: programming. HBO totally dominates the pay-television market, and Mr. Murdoch probably would like nothing better than to put HBO on his network. Mr. Riandi, though, said he's not going to get it, and so Mr. Murdoch will have to negotiate with Hollywood to get the movies that snag subscribers.

"The Hollywood studios have an enormous vested interest in seeing us be successful," Mr. Murdoch said. "They are today in the hands

of HBO. Hollywood is going to be owned by Time Inc. unless they support other people, and they've got to make their programming available to us."

The catch is that Hollywood's sense of long-range planning "tends to be between now and tomorrow's lunch," he asserted. However, Steve Roberts, president of 20th Century-Fox Telecommunications, said that his studio is willing to support DBS and that he suspects the rest of Hollywood will follow suit if the price is right.

Mr. Murdoch said that he even-

ually hopes to use the combined monetary muscle of his Australian, European and U.S. broadcast operations to become an international co-financier of feature movies and thus assure himself a continuous flow of programming within the next five years.

"I think he's gambling," Mr. Packer said. "And this is probably the toughest bet he's ever taken. But you would be very foolish if you said he couldn't do it. He may fail, but my belief is that, if he fails, everyone else in that area will fail too."

Pact Set on German Coal-Mining Cuts

Reuters

BONN—Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff reached an outline accord Monday with West Germany's coal-producing states for the mining industry and trades unions to cut coal output for the next five years, a ministry statement said.

The cuts, aimed at bringing output into line with fallen demand, would take the form of paid but unworked shifts, mainly financed from the federal budget.

The statement, issued after six hours of talks, said that given limited government and industry resources, 20 such industry-wide shifts would be acceptable over the next two years, with the bulk probably in the first year.

West German miners work about 200 to 220 shifts a year.

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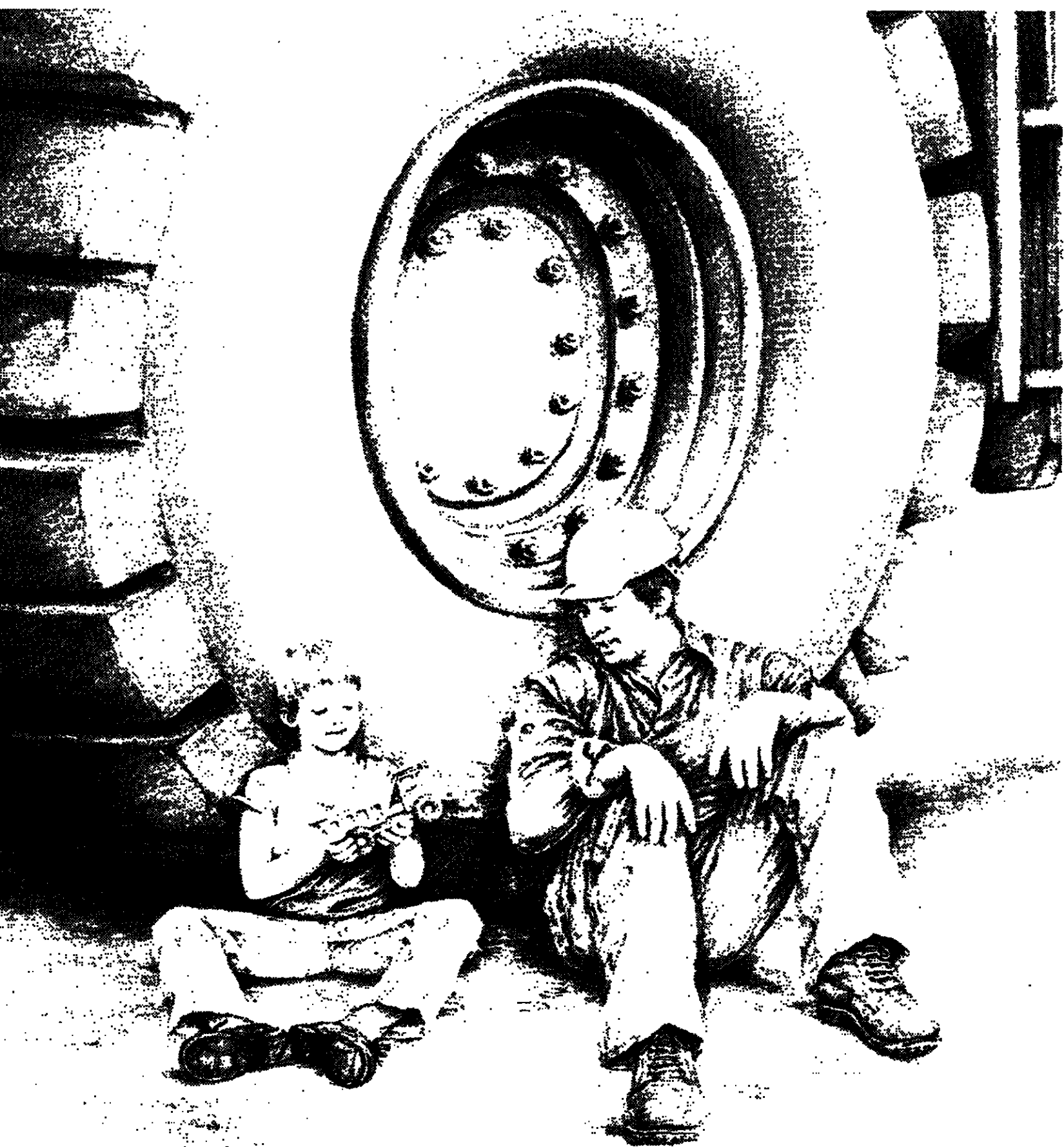
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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Gulf & Western Posts Big Net Loss, But Says Operating Profit Rose 57%

NEW YORK (AP)—Gulf & Western Industries Inc. in the midst of a massive divestiture program, Monday reported a loss of \$401.6 million in the fourth quarter and a loss of \$212.1 million for its fiscal year ended July 31.

The report had been widely anticipated and failed to send any shock waves through the financial community. And in a more encouraging note, the company said profit from continuing operations was up 57 percent in the fourth quarter and 38 percent for the fiscal year.

The loss for the final quarter was the equivalent of \$5.33 a share and came on revenue of \$985.4 million. In the like period a year earlier, Gulf & Western reported a net profit of \$1.2 million, or 55 cents a share, on revenue of \$1.02 billion.

But the company said after-tax profit from continuing operations rose to \$66.2 million, or 85 cents a share, in the final quarter from \$42.1 million, or 53 cents a share, a year earlier.

For the fiscal year, the loss was equivalent to \$2.86 a share and came on revenue of \$3.99 billion. A year earlier, the company earned \$168.6 million, or \$2.17 a share, on revenue of \$3.91 billion. After-tax profit from continuing operations climbed to \$260.3 million, or \$3.38 a share, from \$165 million, or \$2.12 a share, a year earlier.

Carrian Chairman Released on Bail

HONG KONG (Reuters)—The Carrian group's chairman, George Tan, charged with making false statements, was released from jail Monday, after raising bail reportedly set at \$1 million Hong Kong dollars (about \$6 million).

Bankers trying to unravel the affairs of the Carrian group have said it is on the verge of collapse. Two Hong Kong-licensed deposit-taking companies, Bumiputra Malaysia Finance and Inter-Alpha Asia, have filed liquidation petitions against Carrian, Inter-Alpha's assistant general manager, Christopher Pearson, said.

The High Court of Justice announced Monday the appointment of three provisional liquidators, pending a full hearing of the two petitions Nov. 7. Mr. Pearson said Inter-Alpha's petition followed the nonpayment of debts totaling 22 million dollars and similar action taken by creditors of two of Carrian's major subsidiaries.

Trafalgar Housing Reschedules Debt

HONG KONG (Reuters)—Trafalgar Housing has signed an agreement with its creditor banks for a moratorium on interest and principal payments on debts until Aug. 31, 1984, according to its financial advisers, Samuel Montagu and Co.

Trafalgar recently announced a net loss of 645.86 million Hong Kong dollars (about \$76 million) for the year ended March 31, compared with a profit of about \$20 million in the previous year. The company also requested a one-day suspension in the trading of its common and preference shares on the Hong Kong stock exchanges, the advisers said.

Thomson Sees Divisional Sales Rise

PARIS (Reuters)—Thomson-CSF expects sales in its communications division to exceed 15 billion francs (\$1.9 billion) in 1983, compared with 11.8 billion francs in 1982, the division's director, Jacques Darmon told reporters Monday.

A recently announced cooperation agreement in the communications sector with Compagnie Generale d'Electricite, a state-owned group, should bring increased growth in the area, especially abroad. Thomson's operating results in the division are expected to show a profit this year after losses last year, Mr. Darmon said.

Enka Sees Profits From Cost-Cutting

WUPPERTAL, West Germany (Reuters)—Enka AG expects to be profitable on both a parent-company and world-group basis this year, but profits will not be satisfactory, according to the managing board chairman, Hans Guenther Zempelin.

He said profits this year will not come from better volume or margins but from restructuring and cost-cutting. For 1982 Enka, 97 percent owned by the Dutch AKZO, reported a parent-company net profit of 47.3 million Deutsche marks (about \$18.4 million) and a world-group net loss of 26 million DM.

World group sales in the first nine months of 1983 were 3.3 billion Dutch guilders (about \$1.14 billion), a 1 percent decline from last year's first three quarters. European-group sales rose 1 percent to 3.2 billion guilders and parent-company sales were up 2 percent at just under 2 billion guilders. Year-ago figures include provisions for plant closings.

SEC Investigating Burroughs Corp.

DETROIT (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission is investigating Burroughs Corp. for possible violation of federal securities laws, the company has acknowledged in a prospectus for an offering of 3 million shares of common stock.

The SEC is investigating the computer and business machine manufacturer's write-offs in 1980 and 1982 for slow-moving or obsolete inventories, said John Lowell, Burroughs' director of communications.

Xerox Introduces Desktop Telecopier

NEW YORK (Reuters)—Xerox Corp. has introduced a desktop facsimile terminal that can communicate with computers, company officials said Monday.

Xerox officials said the Telecopier 295 digital facsimile transceiver can receive computer information for printing and redistribution to other facsimile machines. The product is designed for use in businesses where there are many long-distance message transactions a month, they said.

The 295, which can send and receive a page in less than 30 seconds, has a base price of \$4,600 with quantity discounts available. The telecopier will be manufactured by Fuji Xerox, the company's Japanese affiliate, and installations will start in January, Xerox said.

Williams Extends Offer for Northwest

TULSA, Oklahoma (AP)—Williams Cos. said Monday it is extending until midnight Friday its \$39-a-share tender offer for all shares outstanding of Northwest Energy Co. The offer was to have expired last Friday.

Williams said that 19.7 million shares of Northwest Energy common stock, or 88 percent of the total shares outstanding, had been accepted for payment under Williams' tender offer.

Northwest Energy, based in Salt Lake City, Utah, owns 16,000 miles (about 26,000 kilometers) of interstate natural gas pipeline and also is involved in oil and gas exploration and gas processing and marketing.

Competition Stiffening in Britain's Home-Computer Market

By Barnaby J. Feder

New York Times Service

LONDON—Clive and the Beeb packed them in at the Barbican Exhibition Hall here last month. They're not a New Wave rock group.

They are Sir Clive Sinclair, the recently knighted inventor who brought the cut-price personal computer to Britain, and the British Broadcasting Corp., which the government has used as a wedge to push computing into Britain's homes and schools. The occasion was the annual microcomputer show, said by its organizers to be Europe's largest.

Britain today has more installed small computers per inhabitant than any other nation, according to industry figures. Personal computers used primarily in business, such as International Business Machines' PC or Victor Technologies' Sirius, have sold better in Britain than elsewhere in Europe. But it is home computers, loosely defined as those selling for less than £1000 (about \$1,500), that have really caught Britain's fancy.

"For once, we are the world's most advanced marketplace," said Stewart Rennie, merchandise controller for W.H. Smith & Son, the bookstore chain that has become Britain's leading microcomputer retailer. "The level of interest is remarkable. I haven't seen anything like it on trips to the United States and the Far East."

Though good numbers are harder to come by here than in the United States, the Acorn BBCII is said to have about 30 percent of the home computer market. Commodore, with its Vic 20, has an estimated 21 percent and Sinclair's Spectrum is apparently right behind with 19 percent.

In the more expensive, business-computer segment, Apple's IIe is apparently the leader with the Sirius I and Tandy's machines second and third respectively. But IBM's PC is almost certainly nudging

Tandy for the third spot, although even the U.S. computer giant says it does not compile reliable statistics for the British market.

The jammed aisles at the Barbican Hall show, analysts say, reflected a three-year explosion in sales that began in February 1980, when Sir Clive introduced the ZX80, the first personal computer to sell here for less than £100 (about \$240 at 1980 exchange rates).

The ZX80 and its improved successor, the ZX81 and the Spectrum (now selling at the equivalent of about \$60 and \$150 respectively), were simpler and far less expensive than the steeply marked-up U.S. imports. The Sinclair products were first snapped up by hobbyists and then by several hundred thousand British families as the installation of BBC-backed computers in all of Britain's secondary schools and most of its primary schools created tremendous demand among children for home computers.

So far, that demand has remained strong even though Britain has not seen price-cutting on the scale that has ravaged the microcomputer market in the United States. A number of U.S. producers have been cutting prices steadily in the past year, led by Texas Instruments, but their prices are still much higher here than in the United States. Commodore, for example, recently slashed the price on its 64 model from the equivalent of about \$525 to just under \$345. But that is still far above the \$200 or so it sells for in the United States.

Nevertheless, with as many as 100 models available in just the personal computer portion of the microcomputer field, competition is already stiffening. Earlier this year, Grundy Business Systems went bankrupt and more casualties are predicted.

U.S. manufacturers like Texas Instruments and Atari, which had been using the big profits from sales here to offset their tougher

price wars in the United States, can no longer do so. Just as telling, Britain's Dragon Data, one of the top 10 producers of low-end machines, ran into a cash crisis this summer that was only resolved when its shareholders last month put together a \$3.8-million rescue package designed to let it continue operations into the all-important Christmas sales season.

Price-cutting isn't the only threat to the weaker manufacturers. Several major retailing chains have

followed W.H. Smith's lead into microcomputers; they try to keep retail prices up, but they buy in volume and demand lower margins from the manufacturers.

Anything that keeps prices down will be welcome news to British parents. "There's enormous pressure from the kids," said Brian Taylor, a librarian in the town of Tonbridge who was at the show representing Computer Town UK, a nationwide volunteer organization that attempts to answer ques-

tions from computer owners and make the public comfortable with the devices. The organization's efforts supplement the activity of some 430 computer clubs, more than 100 computer magazines, and 14 government-financed regional information centers.

Games, of course, are the chief fascination for many youthful customers. Around Barbican Hall, there was an electronic din as virtually every imaginable form of alien blip was shot off the screens by deft

youngsters testing the newest programs, many of them imports.

But there is nothing whimsical about the government's push to make British children "computer literate." The Department of Trade and Industry pays half the cost of all hardware for approved computer systems placed in schools. After blanketing secondary schools, the program now seeks to get at least one microcomputer into 90 percent of the 27,000 primary schools by the end of next year.

NEW ISSUE
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U.K., Ireland
Plan To Build
Gas Pipeline

The Associated Press

LONDON—Britain and the Republic of Ireland agreed Monday to build a 160-mile natural gas pipeline from Dublin to Belfast in Northern Ireland and then on to the industrial city of Londonderry in Northern Ireland.

Meanwhile, in Copenhagen, a total of 32 companies from the United States, Canada, Denmark, Italy, Finland, and Sweden tendered applications for licenses to explore for oil or gas in Denmark, the Ministry of Energy announced Monday.

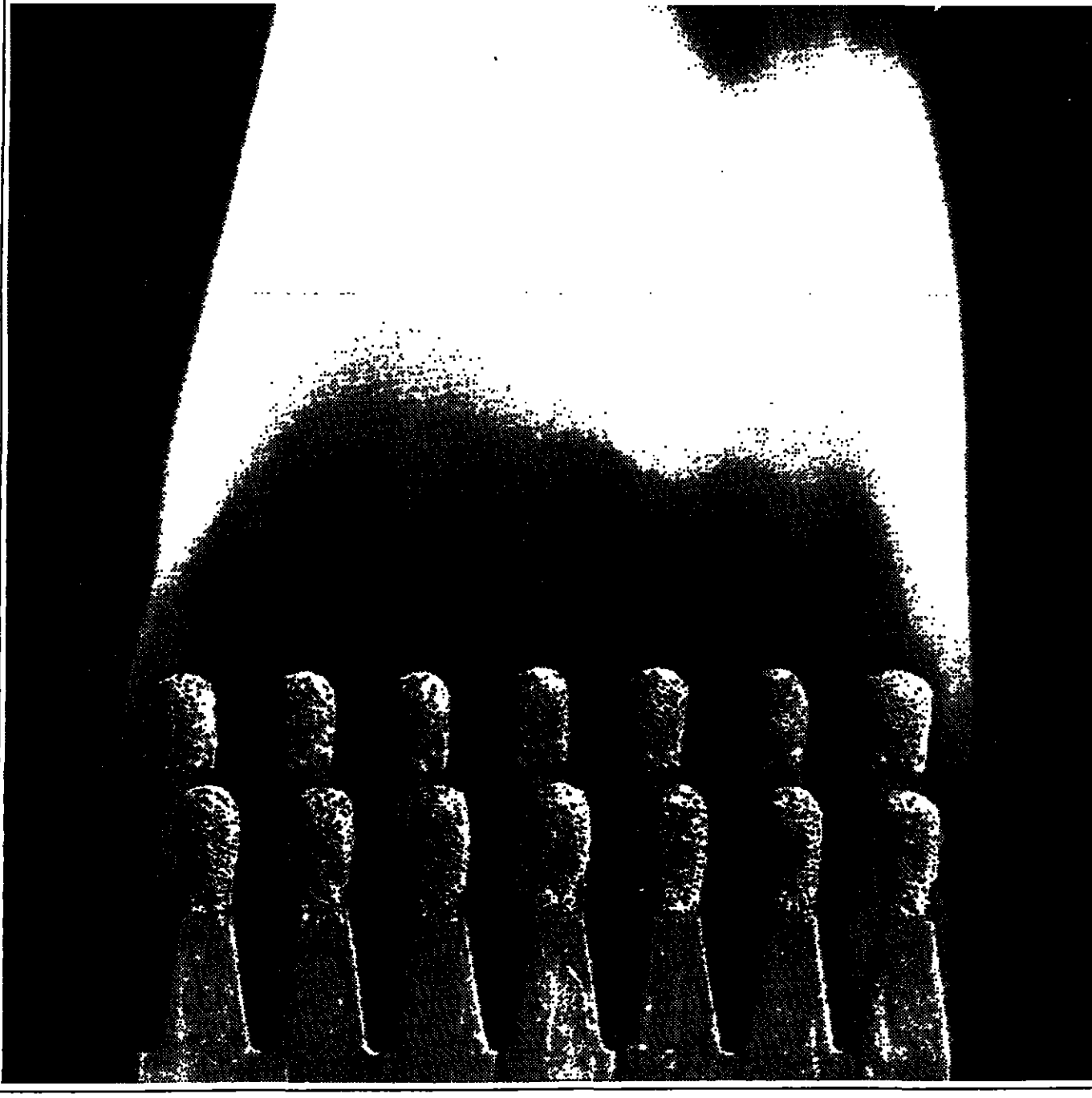
Most of the companies were joining together in various groups to make their bids, but the ministry declined to identify the groups or the blocks for which they applied.

Under the British-Irish agreement, signed in Belfast, the British government will spend about \$149 million (\$225 million) to build the pipeline from the border of Northern and southern Ireland south to Dublin and north to Londonderry, and also will contribute \$7.5 million to help construct the Irish Republic's 50-mile (80-kilometer) part of the pipeline from Dublin to the northern border.

The new pipeline would then link up with an existing pipeline serving the Irish Republic. The total line would then stretch about 920 miles.

The new project is expected to create several hundred construction jobs and save 1,000 jobs in Northern Ireland's gas industry.

In Copenhagen, the last applications for oil exploration came in just before the deadline for the first licensing round involving 500 blocks covering 28.5 square miles of Danish land and sea territory.



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ANNOUNCEMENT NO. 12/83

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- Study the existing installations and draw up an inventory of the geometry and lighting characteristics.
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Offer must be submitted in Arabic or English language and local currency (in figures and words).

Detailed Terms of reference can be obtained free of charge during normal working hours from the Contracts/Tender Section on 3rd floor of main Dubai Municipality Building.

Offers must be submitted in plain envelopes closed and sealed with red wax and deposited in Tender Box No. 1 of Dubai Municipality not later than 12.00 Noon on 31st October 1983.

Any offers that are submitted after the date/time specified will be rejected.

Dubai Municipality will have the right to accept or reject any tender without stating reasons.

The envelope is to be marked:

**The Chairman
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P.O. Box 67 Dubai - U.A.E.**

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SPORTS

Orioles and Phillies: Two Paths to the Series

Altobelli Is Heir to Tradition And a Shrewdly Built Roster

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK — Before the fourth and final game of the American League pennant playoff Saturday, one of the many major league scouts attending the series remarked that he didn't really know anything about Tito Landrum, the reserve outfielder who spent only the final month of the season with Baltimore.

A few hours later, that scout and every other scout at the game, especially the one on assignment for the Philadelphia Phillies, knew that a pitcher should not throw a fastball to Landrum. Landrum established that dramatically by hitting a fast ball for the home run that sparked the Orioles' pennant-clinching victory over the Chicago White Sox.

Landrum's feat also reinforced a bit of knowledge scouts and other American League teams have had for a long time: that the 25th man on the Orioles' roster can make as significant a contribution as their No. 1 man.

Although he had been with other teams, Joe Altobelli, the manager, is an organization man, having spent 14 years in Baltimore's minor league system as a player and a successful manager. That is significant because the Orioles have established themselves as an organization of the highest class, one of the most successful in baseball.

The Orioles rely primarily on talent they develop in their minor-league system. They also have developed a reputation as shrewd traders.

Of the 25 players who will compete against the Phillies in the World Series beginning Tuesday night, 11 came up through the Baltimore system. Two were signed as free agents, one on the minor-league level, and 12 were acquired in deals with other teams. However, of those 12, eight have been Orioles for four to nine years. Also, of the 18 players traded to other teams for those 12, only five remain in the majors.

Perhaps the best trade the Orioles made was the one engineered by Hank Peters, the general manager, with the Yankees on June 15, 1976. That 10-player swap brought the Orioles three players who form part of their nucleus — Scott McGregor, their No. 1 starting pitcher, who will start the first game of the World Series; Tippy Martinez, their No. 1 relief pitcher, whose gutsy, aggressive play epitomizes the solid defense that has served as a hallmark of their success.

"That was one of the great steals of all time," Martinez said of the 1976 trade. "I don't know how the Orioles did it."

Some baseball people wonder how the Orioles develop winning pitchers so consistently. McGregor, a left-hander who won 18 games this season, and Mike Bod-dicker, a right-hander who won 16, keep batters off balance with their variety of pitches.

In fact, one scout noted, most of the Orioles' pitchers get batters with pitches that are out of the strike zone.

Mike Flanagan, scouts agree, is not the pitcher that he was before he injured his left knee May 17. Nevertheless, a scout said, his curve to left-handers "never quits breaking" and remains effective.

Storm Davis, at 21 the youngest pitcher, throws harder than the others and led the team in strikeouts.

Jim Palmer, the foundation of the pitching staff for years, does not figure to pitch much. If he does, though, the Phillies can expect to see more change-ups and slow curves than Palmer used to throw.

Tippy Martinez has developed into the top reliever by learning how to get right-handers out as effectively as he does left-handers.

The bullpen also has Sammy Stewart, who relies on a strong fastball; Tim Stoddard, who seems to have lost Altobelli's confidence; and Dennis Martinez, a former starter, who scouts say has become a tentative thrower.

Dempsey, the catcher, aids the pitchers with excellent pitch selection. One scout said he never gets pitchers stuck in patterns that could tip off their pitches.

Eddie Murray, the first baseman, and Cal Ripken, the shortstop, give the Orioles as productive an infield on offense as the league has.

Murray is a switch-hitter who hits to all fields with power. Ripken, a right-hander, also hits well to all fields. As a third baseman-turned-shortstop, he has learned his new position better than most shortstops.

Rich Dauer, the second baseman, has gone backward at bat and in the field doesn't make all the plays he once did.

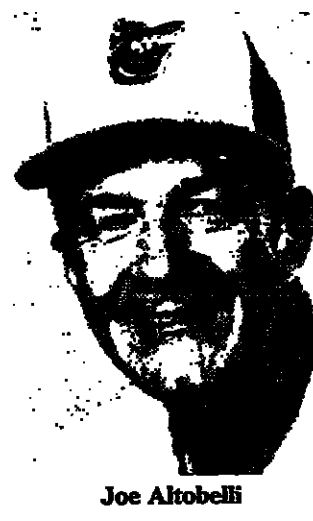
Todd Cruz, a shortstop-turned-third baseman, is a fastball hitter only, which means he is not a breaking pitcher. He is less than adequate defensively.

Altobelli platoons the three outfield positions. Gary Roenicke, the right-handed hitting left fielder, hits pitchers' mistakes as well as anybody. John Lowenstein, the other left fielder, is a team hitter all the way, doing what he can to advance a runner or get him home from third.

John Shelby, a switch-hitter, is bothered by breaking and off-speed pitches at bat. In the field, though, he covers all the ground and has a good arm as a good center fielder as Shelby. As a hitter, he likes to go up the middle.

Dan Ford, whose absence because of a bruised right foot enabled Landrum to play right field in the playoffs, has good power in the outfield gaps. His status for the start of the Series is uncertain. Fitchers try to jam him. Dwyer can sting the ball if he gets a pitch in his zone, which is down.

Ken Singleton, who hits to all fields whichever way he bats, is considered one of the toughest outs in the league, but he is the man with a position in the Series because he has become strictly a designated hitter.



Joe Altobelli



Paul Owens

Regular-Season Records

PHILADELPHIA									
	AB	R	H	RBI	P	W	L	ERA	
Lefebvre, of	278	25	85	39	264	10	16	3.00	
Grass, of	245	25	74	0	29	2	10	3.24	
Garcia, ss	118	22	34	2	228	4	10	3.27	
Somuel, 2b	45	14	18	2	277	2	10	3.27	
Hodges, of	252	25	89	4	276	10	16	3.27	
Mayes, of	351	49	95	4	235	10	16	3.27	
Matthews, cf	446	66	115	10	228	10	16	3.27	
Schmidt, 3b	534	104	136	40	109	2	2	3.27	
DeJesus, ss	497	60	126	4	4	2	2	3.27	
Rose, 1b	492	52	121	0	45	2	2	3.27	
Peraz, 7b	253	18	61	6	43	2	2	3.27	
Lezcano, of	459	49	85	8	56	2	2	3.27	
Diaz, c	371	49	111	15	64	2	2	3.27	
Dernier, of	221	41	51	1	15	2	2	3.27	
Morgan, 2b	424	72	93	16	59	2	2	3.27	
Virgil, 1b	148	11	38	6	24	2	2	3.27	
Team	5426	494	1352	125	649	2	2	3.27	

